HOPTONS
Concordancy enlarged.

Containing a briefe and more perfect account of the yeares of our Lord God, than any other heretofore published, agreeing with the yeares of all the reignes of the kings of England since the conquest.

With the use of the English and Roman Kalender and an exact and easie almanacke from *William* the Conquerour, to the yeare 1700 with briefe Notes out of the best Chronicles against every yeare.

with many other rules and tables as well Mathematicall and legall as vulgar, for each private mans occasion.

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Exactly computed by *John Penketh man.*

LONDON.

Printed by *Anne Griffin* for *Andrew Hebb*, and are to bee sold at the signe of the Bell in Pauls church yard, 1635.

BIBLIOTECA·BOMBA

A CONCORDANCY OF YEARES.

Containing a new, easie, and most exact Computation of Time, according to the *English Account.*

Also the vse of the English and Roman Kalender, with briefe Notes, Rules, and Tables, as well Mathematicall and Legal, as Vulgar, for each priuate Mans Occasion.

Newly composed, digested and augmented by *Arthur Hopton* Gentleman.

The Contents follow after the Epistle.

Printed for the Compan
of Stationers. 161
Cum Priuilegio

TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE, SIR *EDWARD COKE*, KNIGHT, LORD Chiefe Iuſtice of *England*, and one of his Maieſties moſt Honourable Priuy Councell, all Health and Happineſſe in this world, *and in the World to come.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAVING ſpent ſome time in my Art of *Geodetia*, and Bookes of other matter, dedicated to the right honourable the Lord *Treaſurer*; and other times in my *Topographicall Glaſſe*, to the right honorable the Lord *Chancellour*: After (as induced by complaint of ſome) I obſerued the inconueniences that happened to the vulgar wits, and meane capacities, in the calculation of the expiration of time, by ſuch Rules and Computations as be now extant, occaſioned chiefly thereunto by the participation of euery one *Regnall* yeare with two *Eccleſian* yeares, becauſe the yeare of

any Prince his reigne (as yet) began in one yeare of our Lord, taking part of the same, ending in the next, & participating likewise therof; by which meanes, when a question is made by the *Regnal* yeare only, the common doubt is, to which yeare of our Lord it answers vnto: or a question being made by the yeare of our Lord, without mention of the *Regnall* yeare, to know if it answere to the yeare of the King that did take beginning or ending in the *Ecclesian* yeare. All these & many other doubts (which to your Wisedome are trifles) vnworthy the regard of such an ennobled spirit: yet to such, whose vnderstanding liues in a lower Region, amongst the mists and clouds of ignorance: to these, and the common sort, may this booke bring benefite; for whose sake I haue drawne new Tables and Methods, which will be much auaileble to them; for whose sakes also I haue calculated perpetuall Tables of the Termes, and their Returnes, guiding the same with a *Decemnouenall* Circle, as the Paschall Tables bee; And lastly, haue made a *Prognostication*, exact, and *ad minutum* for 19 yeares, being referred to the Meridian of *London*, and is perpetually more true then any euer yet extant, with

other

other *Astronomicall* Rules and new Tables, generall and necessary.

It resteth then, that as your Lordship is *Lex loquens*, out of whose mouth, like Oracles proceed to posterities, that as you are a *Lycurgus* in prescribing Lawes for the Common-wealth, so you will bee a *Mecænas* in protecting Literature for their necessary vse: That as you are a *Cato* in counselling for the good of all; so you will bee a *Hercules* in defending that which is for the gaine of all. Vpon presumption whereof, I am bold to craue your noble patronage of this little booke, intended for the common good: and if time and health (to the pleasure of God) permit oportunity, I will hereafter present you with a worke better beseeming your reading. In the meane time let me not be troublesome. Although your Lordships minde bee continually busied in matters of State; yet sometimes let your eies view trifles. We reade of a noble Roman that could both write, reade, and answere petitions at once, which though hee were an admired *Phœnix* for his time, yet such as daily obserue you vpon your Tribunall Seate, reading Lawes to some, pronouncing Iudgement to others, and hea-

ring the complaints of all, haue beheld you with like admiration: insomuch that as wee may wonder at the rareneſſe of your gifts: ſo are wee to pray for your Lordſhips continuance in the place. But leaſt I proue troubleſome, I end, euer praying for your Honours proſperitie,

resting

Your Honours euer deuoted,

Arthur Hopton.

To

To the Reader.

FRIENDLY *Reader, oftentimes noting how much the* Shepheards Kalender, *the* Perpetuall Prognostication, *and the* Computation *be required, and how false their Astronomicall Rules and Tables be, for the true place of the Moone, for her Coniunctions and Oppositions, with other things of like consequence; I thought it fit (especially being intreated thereunto by a friend I well esteemed) to draw a booke that might passe vnder some of the former (or such like) name, that should salue and correct those vncertaine Tables (blots to the Art, & blemishes of the truth) and also wholly to reiect any of their methods, drawing forth a worke that might instruct the ignorant in the truth, without intricate obseruations, and satisfie the vulgar without difficult calculations; and therefore haue set downe such Tables, such Documents, and such Notations, that are easie to be vnderstood, necessary to be knowne, and aptly should agree with the volume. As for the* Concordancie of Yeares, *I know*

know certainly, that when you vnderstand the true vse thereof, you will confesse, that it is far more easie, more true, and more profitable, then any booke yet extant of like purpose: happily the newnesse of the Method may seeme strange to the vnlearned at first, but a little practise will soone perswade them the contrary. The wants of the old Computation *be a little remembred in my* Concordancie: *not as if the Author thereof wanted vnderstanding in that poynt, for I suppose him right sufficient; but in that* facilius est addere, quàm novum componere: *Yet I haue borrowed nothing, but whatis common to all. If any thing be wanting, I wish you my further paines to supply it, and would haue wrot more, had I not feared to tire you with an ouer-great volume. But as it is, I hope it will be offensiue to none, since it is made for the good of all. And so commending this worke to them whose occasions tend that way, I end, resting*

Yours to vse,

ARTHVR HOPTON.

A briefe and necessary Table of the Chapters contained in this Booke.

OF the distinction of Creatures, and their respondencie to the World, Chap.1.

Of the definition of the world, Chap.2

Of the diuision of the world, Chap.3.

Of the Elementall parts of the world Chap.4

Of the Æthereall, or Cœlestiall parts of the world, Chap.5.

Of the first moueable, Cha.6.

Of the Christalline Heauen, Chap.7.

Of the starry Heauen, Cha.8

Of the course, colour, magnitude and distance of the 7. Planets, and the thickneſſe of their ſpheares, Chap.9

Of the magnitude of the Sun & Moone, & the reſt of the Planets, with their diameters and distances from the Earth in miles, according to *Tycho Brahe*, and of the magnitude of the fixed Starres, with other secretes concerning them, Chap.10

Of the sixe great Circles in heauen, and the 12 Signes, Chap.11.

Of the foure lesser Circles in Heauen. Chap.13

Of Time. Chap.12

Of the day both naturall and artificiall, and their diuers beginnings, Chap.14

Of the names of the Dayes, & their etymologie, Cha.15

Of the weeke, Chap.16

Of a Moneth Solar and vsual, Chap.17.

Of the lunar Moneth, and the diuersities thereof, Chap.18

Of the lunar yeare, both common & extraordinary, ch.19

Of the solar yeare, and the Etymology thereof. Cha.20.

Of the Iulian yeare, or our vulgar yeare, and of the leap yeare, and the cause thereof, with the diuers beginnings of yeares. Chap.21

Vulgar errors reformed. C.22

Of

Of the Kalends, Nones, &c. and what they be, Chap. 23
Of the infortunate and fatall daies of the yeare, as also of the good and happy dayes, Chap. 24.
To find what planet reigneth any houre in the yeare, and how long he reigneth, c. 25
Of the natures & properties of the 7 planets. Chap. 26
A briefe discourse of the naturall causes of watery meteors, as snow, haile, raine, &c. Chap. 27
Diuers signes to prognosticate what weather is towards, Chap. 28
Of the foure quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter, Chap. 29.
Certaine predictions of the weather in euery Moneth, with necessary Abstracts, and the Poeticall rising of the starres, Chap. 30
Predictions of euery day more particularly, Cha. 31
Of the golden number, circle of the Sunne, Dominicall Letter, and Epact, &c. Chap 32
To get the age, change, full, and quarters of the Moone, Chap. 33.
To find what signe the Sun or Moone is in, Chap. 34
Of the Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone, and to know when they shall happen, and the quantitie of obscuration, Chap. 35
To finde the houre of Sunne-rising, & setting, the length of the day & night, with the breake of day, and continuance of twy-light, Chap. 36
To know how long the Moone shineth, when shee riseth, with the cause of her lesse or greater light, Ch. 37
A Table to know the houre of the night by the Moone her comming to the South, the quantity of her shining and full sea through England, Chap. 38
Astronomicall Elections for physick and chyrurgerie, depending vpon the place and course of the Moone, Chap. 38
Of the Moueable Feastes and diuersities of Easter with

with the reaſon of our difference with the Romanes, Chap. 39.
To finde the moueable Feaſts for euer, according to our Engliſh Kalender, Chap. 40
To finde the moueable feaſts according to the Romane Church. Chap. 41
Of the Ember and Faſting-dayes, as alſo of the times of marriage. Chap. 42
Of weights and meaſures vſed in England, Chap. 43
Meaſures in longitude, and of the length and the bredth and compaſſe of England, Ireland, and the adiacent Ilands, Chap. 44
To know how to reckon how much your daily expences commeth to in the whole yeare, very readily, without a Table or Calculation, Chap. 45
Of the difference of Gold in fineneſſe, and the valuation of ſeuerall peeces of Gold, with other neceſſary tables, Chap. 46
Of the degrees of men before the Conqueſt. Chap. 47
The placing of Eſtates & Degrees of Nobilitie in England in this Age. Chap. 48
Of the number of Biſhops in England, and how they be to take place one before the other, and of the number of Pariſh Churches in England, &c. Of the towns that haue Burgeſſes in the Parliament houſe, with the number of Pariſhes in euery ſhire, Chap. 49
A Concordancie of Yeares, containing a moſt exact Computation of time, with briefe Notes out of the beſt Chronicles againſt euery yeare. Alſo a briefe Deſcription and vſe of the ſame.

AD

AD LECTOREM:

IN LAVDEM AVTHORIS, ROBERTI BROVGHTON, Interioris Templi, Carmina.

A *ARtis, & ingenij vi, nixus (lector) in arctis*
R *Replicat* Hoptonus *cõmoda pro patriâ.*
T *Tramite vulgari non est ingressus: at eccè;*
H *Hîc procul occultas inuenit ille vias.*
V *Vraniæ motus, numeros, scrutatur & astra:*
R *Rarus & ærarum computus ecce tibi.*

H *Hinc tibi concursus lunæ, cum sole: notatur*
O *Ortus stellarum, Cosmicus, & Chronicus.*
P *Pandit deliquium solis, lunæq́; forensi*
T *Tum fastos memorat, iustitiq́; dies.*
O *Optamus placeat, faueas tu: sin minus, audin'*
N *Necquicquã infestans, rumpiter inuidiã.*

AD ARCTVRIVM HOPTON

Annis etiamnum Iuuenilibus Homine libero verè dignis Studijs oppidò quam insignitum, Carmine Phaleucio ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, Encomium.

AN, quem Patricius docebat olim
Iam tu Maccius? *an scholæ vetustæ*
Es Maugantius? *Insulæ nè* Glasti,
An [c] Melkinus? *an æmulus* Bladudi

[a] Scholler to the Irish Saint, wrot of Genethliaque Iudgements; liued vnder *Vortiger* about CDLX. *Bal.*

[b] A great Mathematitian, president of the publique Schooles (which for those times were as our now Vniuersities) at Caer-*leon* in *Mummouth*; not instituted by *Arthur*, as *Cay* in his antiquity of *Cambridge* supposes, but long after: otherwise how could there haue beene CC. Students there, about the *Saxons* ariuall? as is witnessed in *Camden*, out of *Alexander Essebiensis*; Nor doth the *Mummouth Ieffrey* affirme, that he instituted any Schoole there, but onely that he had, in the time of that pompous celebration of the *Round Table-Order*, a Schoole of CC. Philosophers in this Citie, which were altogether in cœlestiall obseruations, and Astrologie iudiciall. *Bale* puts all this at *Chester*, but vpon warrant of the Brittish Story (which in some things is seriously to be regarded) it should be at *Caer-leon* vpon *Vske*, stiled *Isca Leg.* II *Aug.* in *Surita's Antoninus*, which may perhaps be meant by *Ptolemies* Λεγιὼν δεύτερα Σεβαστή although he places it in another people. He flourished vnder *Vortimer*. [c] Otherwise *Meuinus*, a Monke of *Glastonbury* in *Somerset*, an Astrologer in *Vortipers* reigne.

Madulphi

¶ d Elmer forrein writers call him, so studious in curiosities, that hee aduentured the imitation of *Dadalus*, and the British *Bladudi* flying, but with no lesse mis-fortune. About the *Confessors* time was he a *Monk* of *Malmsbury* in *VViltshire*, so called frō *Maldulph* a *Scot*, or *Scoto-Hibernus*, who (with *Adelm* his scholler) disputed & wrote about the great Controuersie of celebrating the true *Passouer* in his true time.

Madulphi d *monachus*? e Robertus *an in Perdoctus* Capito? *Tibi an* f Bachoni

Bel. Cent 2. Leland. Malmesburiens. Lib. 1. cap. 2. Camd. Matth. Paris in Hen. 3.

¶ e *Robert*, suruamed *Grosse-test* Bishop of *Lincolne*, vnder *Hen.* III. besides his Mathematique sufficiencies, which remaine testified in his *Computus*, *Higdens Polychronicon*, and else where, spent seuen yeares labour in framing a *Brasen-head*, which (as *Orpheus* his did in *Leibes*) should ——— ——— *tell*,

Philostrat. in Ἡρωικοῖς. *I. Gouver. in Confess. Amantis lib. 4.*

Of such things as befell,
And seuen yeres besinesse
He layd, but for the lachesse
Of halfe a minute of an houre
Fro first he began laboure,
He lost all that he had do.

Such a peece of Magique performed is by an old Monke affirmed of *Gerebert*, (afterward Pope *Syluester* II.) Composed *Certâ*, as hee sayes, *inspectione syderum eum videlicet omnes Planeta exordia cursus sui meditarentur*, which how you can vnderstand, vnlesse, either when they are all in those points where in the *Thoma Mundi* imagination of some Ancients (true Calculation cannot through vncertainty of *Chronography*) placed them, or else when by *Parallax* they are (such I meane, as may, the fiue lesser) in point of their *second Station* at once, (a systeme perhaps too rare to finde) I confesse I know not. ¶ f *Roger Bachon* in time of *Edwvard* 1. Doctor of Diuinity in *Paris*, and a *Franciscan* in *Oxford*, a *Dorsetshire* borne Gentleman, whom it pleases *Bale* to stile, *Prastigiator*, & *Magus Necromanticus*, *non in virtute Dei*, *sed operatione malorum spirituum*, and *VVier* reckons him among his *Deplorati ingenij homines*; but that great Clarke M. *I. Dee*, long since, promised his Apologie. Notice, that the world hath of him, proceeds for the most part, from his *Chymique* doctrine, for which *VVoarehadumists*, and *Spagiristique* writers commonly vouch him. But his workes were diuers, both *Mathematicall*, *Physicall*, and *Theologicall*. Of some of them Coppies are extant in *Peter-House*, & *Bennet Colledge* in *Cambridge*, some in priuate hands, and in *Penbrooke Hall* Library, the Titles of some of his speciall treatises, (not mētioned by *Bale* or *Gesner*) *De prolongatione vitæ*, *Antidotarium eiusdem*, *De grduatione medicinarum*, (in some of which I presume his report was of *Artephius*, whom he affirmed to haue, by art applied to nature, liued a thousand yeares) remaine in the Frontispice of a volume, the bookes themselues being vnhappily seised by plagiary Harpyes. And questionlesse spight and ignorance (frequent enemies to learning and Art) haue depriued posterity of no small benefit by mis-censuring what they vnderstood not. Howsoeuer in others, in this learned Frier it hath bene too manifest, all whose workes fairly written, and well bound, were, by religious pretending Sciolists, damn'd as diuelish, with long nailes through thē, fastned to desks in the

G. Malmsb. de hist. reg lib. 2. cui Gerebertus iste (contrà quàm alijs) est Ioannes PP XV. De themate mundi consule Petrum Alliacens. ap. Picum Mirand. aduers. Astrolog lib. 5. cap. 9 & v. Iul. Firmie. Bal. Cent 3. De prastig. Damonum. lib. 2. cap. 4. Th. Iames in Eclog. Oxonio-Cantabrigiens. lib. 1. Leo Suau. in compend. philos. Paracels. & ad Paracels. lib. 1. de vita longâ.

Fran-

Franciscans library in *Oxford*, & there among dust & mothes consumed; being suspected of heresie, he was cõmitted to prison by *PP. Nicholas* 4.

Annè st g Limnocharis *remissa*, h Bedæ,
i Suiceti *ann' anima' st vti olim* Homeri,
Cantori Rudio? *Magis mathesi*
Credam Pythagoræ, *tot intèr alti*
Φῶτας *cum ingenij tot, ante pleros,*
Artis symbola Patriæ, Tibíq́;
Sic Dentur mutuò, priùs docendo
Quàm, Arcturî, *poterant recèns oborto.*

I. Selden è Soc. I. Templ.

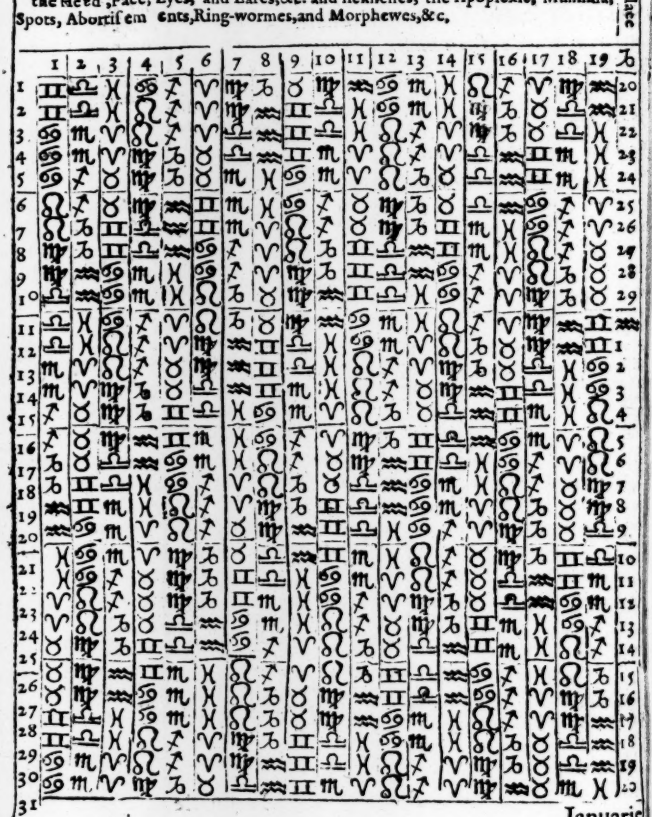
g *Adam de Marisco* (pardon me that for the verse he vsurps a name of *Homers* King-frogge) familiar friend to *Robert Grosse-test*, both commended for Mathematicians, by Frier *Bachon*, to *P. Clement* IV. of *Somerset* by birth, by profession *a. Minorit*, or *Franciscan* in *Oxford*. h For his learning & grauity surnamed *Presbyter Venerabilis*, borne at *Iarrovv* vpon *Tine* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, spent his life in letters vnder *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, surnamed *Bishop*, an English Gentleman of birth, and Abbot of *VVeremouth* (which founded that Abbey, and another at *Iarrovv*, as one, and first of all brought builders of *Stone-vvorke*, vse of *Glasse-vvindovves*, *Painting* and such like into England from *Rome*, whither he trauelled fiue seuerall times) and *Ceolfrid* his successor; wrote *De Temporibus*, *Computo*, and other vniuersall Learning. Neuer (as some thinke) liu'd out of his natiue Territory, nor by any likelihood euer profest at *Cambridge*, as is gest at by *Herrison* and *Cay*, vpon argument drawne from a cottage there called *Bedes-house*, no more then *Anaximander* and *Anaxagoras* vpon *I. Lidgats* testimony, or then *Bellerophon* was an *Oxford* man vpon occurrence of an vnknown place there titled *Bellerophontis Curia* in the booke of S *Fridesvvides* Monastery, or then this *Bede* and S. *Colman* liued, or were buried (with other old wiues tales of them) at *Bosham* in *Sussex*, as, without warrant, the vulgar there haue a tradition. *Malmesbury* buries him in the Abbey of *Iarrrvv*: *sed modo*, saith he, *eum Beato Cuthberto Dunelmi Situm fama confirmat.* i *Roger Suicet*, first inuentor of the Art *Calculatory* in disputation wherein *multiplicatis particulis negatiuis & traiectis per esse & non esse calculo*, (which was beanes and pease) *opus erat, quoties erat disputandum*. The worth of this subtile Doctor, *Cardan* and his most penetrating antagonist *Scaliger*, enough blazon: nor do the Titles of *Cauillationes*, and *Quisquiliæ Suicetica* in *Viues*, and *Pic. Mirandula* much detract from him. He was author of an *Ephemerides*, and other of that nature, besides a booke of the Art *Cabalistique*. *Oxford* was his Vniuersity, and vnder *Ed*, 3. as is thought was iustly prou'd of him.

I. Tvvin. de reb. Albion. lib. 2.
Laur. Humfred. præfat. ad Iesuitismum.
Homer Κατραχομ.
Br. Tuin. apud Oxon. lib. 3.
Camden. in Brigant. Malmesbur lib. 1. de gest. reg. cap. 3. Henric Huntindon. lib 4. Bed. in Epist. hist. Angl.
Bed lib. 5. hist. Anglic. cap. 20. Malmes. de Pontific. lib 5. Bal. Cent. 2.
Hist. Dunelmens. Br. Tui apolog. 2.
Cat. Antiq. Cantabrig. lib. 1.
Br. Tuin. apol. 2.
I. Sarisb. in Metalogic. lib. 1. cap. 3.
Bal. cent. 3. & Gesner. bibliothec.

Ianuarie hath xxxj. dayes.

The Moone 30.

♈ Aries is of the East, Masculine, Fiery, and Cholerieke: Gouerneth the Head, Face, Eyes, and Eares, &c. and sicknesses, the Apoplexie, Mummia, Spots, Abortisements, Ring-wormes, and Morphewes, &c.



The Englisſh Kalender.

Hebno.	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Feſtiuall and faſting dayes, with olds. names	Kalẽs Nones, & Ides.	Prime.	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipſe.	Prime ☽	Digits ☽	Full moone and her eclipſe.	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Rom. Kale.
	1	A	*circũcision.*	*Kalend*	3	0	4. 48. P	0	0	0 0	11	D	
	2	B	Oct. of Ste	4 No	0	0	0 0	12	11. 26. P	0	12	E	
	3	C	Oct. of Ioh	3 No		0	7. 58. A	0	0	0 0	13	F	
	4	D	Oct. of Iun	*pri. No.*	16	0		1	11 21. P	0	14	G	
	5	E	Ed. depoſe	*Nonas.*	5	●	7. 15. P	0	0	0 0	15	A	
	6	F	*Epiphany.*	8 Id	0	0	0 0	9	3. 13. P	0	16	B	
41	7	G	wed. cõ. in	7 Id	13	0	9. 52. A	0	0	0 0	17	C	
	8	A	Luc. prieſt	6 Id	2	0	8. 41. P	17	5. 8. A	0	18	D	
	9	B	Ioyce. virg	5 Id		0		6	12. 12. P	0	19	E	
	10	C	*Sol in aqua*	4 Id	18	0	8. 42. P	14	8. 7. P	1	20	F	
	11	D	Linusmar.	3 Id	10	0	16. A	3	5. 43. P	0	21	G	
	12	E	Hillarie.	*prid. Id*	7	0	2. 18. P	0	0	0 0	22	A	
42	13	F		*Idus.*	0	0	0	11	11. 3 A	0	23	C	
	14	G	Felix prie	19 kl	15	0	9. 22. A	0	0	0 0	24	D	
	15	A	Maur. Abb	18 kl	0	0	0 0	19	6 28. P	0	25	E	
	16	B	Marcellus.	17 kl	4	●	0. 32. P		0	0	26	F	
	17	C	Anthony	16 kl	12	0	10. P	8	5. 36. A	0	27	G	
	18	D	Priſca. vir.	15 kl	0	0	0	16	1. 6. P	0	28	A	
	19	E	Wolſt. Biſh	14 kl	1	0	5. 12. A	5	9. 41. P	0	29	B	
	20	F		13 kl	9	0	3. 18. P		0	0	30	C	
43	21	G	Agnes virg	12 kl	0	0	0 0	13	9. 19. P	0	31	D	
	22	A	Viuc. Mart	11 kl	17	0	7. 54. P	0	0	0 0	*Febr.*		
	23	B	*Term. begin*	10 kl	0	0	0 0	2	5. 31. P	0	2	E	
	24	C	Timothie.	9 kl	6	0	2. 52. P	0	0	0 0	3	F	
	25	D	Cõ. ofpaul	8 kl	14	0	19. 43. P	10	11. 40 A	0	4	G	
	26	E	Policar. Bi	7 kl	3	●	11 P	18	7. 2. A	0	5	A	
	27	F		6 kl	14	0	28. 7. A	7	2. 37. P	0	6	B	
44	28	G	Agn. the ſe	5 kl	11	0	6. 14. A	0		0	7	C	
	29	A	Valer. Biſh	4 kl	19	0	6 P	15	14. 26. A	0	8	D	
	30	B	Batild que	3 kl	0	0	0 0	4	1. 23. P	●	9	E	
	31	C	Vict. & ſat	*prid. kl*	8	0	9. 25. A	0	0	●	10	F	

Februarie hath xxviij. dayes.

The Moone 29.

♉ Taurus is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy. Gouerneth the Neck, Throat, and Voyce. Sicknesses the squinancies, scrophulus, cathars, and hoarsenesse: and is a fortunate signe in most things

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	☉ place
1	♑	♐	♏	♏	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♍	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	21
2	♑	♐	♏	♏	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♍	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	22
3	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	23
4	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	24
5	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	25
6	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	26
7	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	27
8	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	28
9	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	29
10	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	30
11	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	♓ 2
12	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	3
13	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	4
14	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	5
15	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	6
16	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	7
17	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	8
18	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	9
19	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	10
20	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	11
21	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	12
22	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	13
23	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	14
24	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	15
25	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	16
26	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	17
27	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	18
28	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	19
29	♑	♐	♏	♐	♎	♉	♋	♈	♍	♎	♊	♌	♐	♉	♋	♓	♊	♍	♈	

In the Leap-yeare Februarie hath 29 dates, and S. Mathias day is obserued vpon the 25 day.

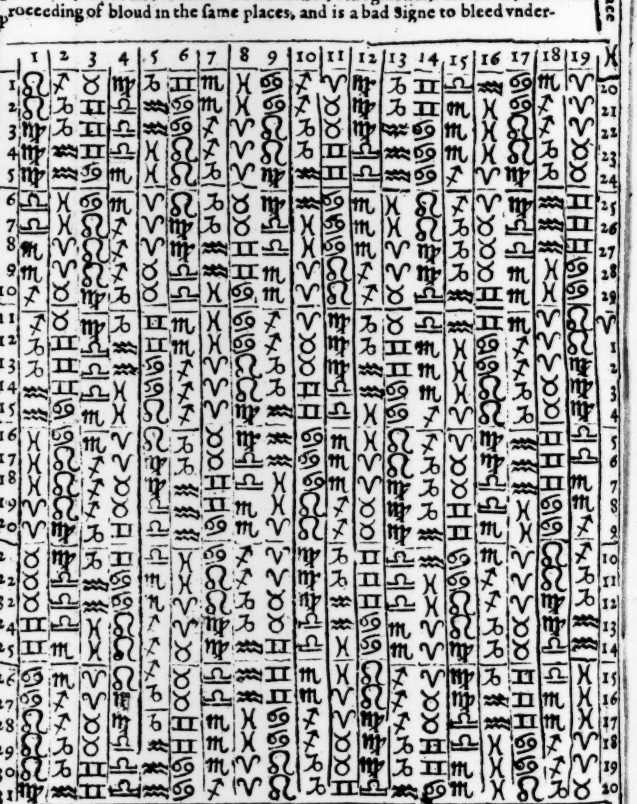
The English Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes.	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with olds, names	Kalends Nones & Ides	Lēgth day	parts ecli	New moone & suns eclipse	Prime,	Full moone and her eclipse.	parts ecli.	Dayes.	Rom. Kalē Sund. let
	1	D	*fast.*	*Kalend*	0	0	0 0		0 0	0	11	G
	2	E	*Puri. of M.*	4 No	16	0	5. 43. A		0 0	0	12	A
	3	F		3 No	5	0	0 0		0 0	0	13	B
45	4	G	Gilbert bi	*pri. No.*	0	0	11. 15. A		0 ●	0	14	C
	5	A	Agathy vir	*Nonas.*	13	●	11 P	91	6. 45. A	0	15	D
	6	B		8 Id	0	0	0 0	17	3. 14. P	0	16	E
	7	C	Angle bish	7 Id	2	0	6. 47. A	6	10. 42. A	0	17	F
	8	D	Paul bish.	6 Id	10	0	3. 8. P		0 0	0	18	G
	9	E	*Sol in pisces*	5 Id	18	0	2. 25. P	14	8. 20. A	0	19	A
	10	F		4 Id	0	0	0 0	3	11. 45. A	●	20	B
46	11	G	Eustacie, v	3 Id	7	0	9. 17. A		0 0	0	21	C
	12	A	*Terme end.*	*prid. Id*	0	0	0 0	11	6. 43. A	0	22	D
	13	B	Wolst me.	*Idus.*	15	0	3. 44. A		0 0	0	23	E
	14	C	Valentine.	16 kl	0	0	0 0	19	7. 47. A	0	24	F
	15	D	Iulian virg	15 kl	4	0	2. 53. A	8	4. 31. P	0	25	G
	16	E	Cōstance.	14 kl	12	●	7. 14. A	16	11. 44. P	0	26	A
	7	F		13 kl	0	0	0 0		0 0	0	27	B
47	18	G	Simon bish	12 kl	0	0	0 0	5	10. 50. A	0	28	C
	9	A	*Nat. H. Pr.*	11 kl	9 1	0	5. 52. A		0 0	0	*Mar.*	
	20	B	Mildred v.	10 kl	0	0	0 0	13	1. 30. A	0	2	E
	21	C	70 Martyrs	9 kl	17	0	2. 39. P		0 0	0	3	F
	22	D	Cath. S. P.	8 kl	0	0	0 0	2	1. 47. A	●	4	G
	23	E	Polica. *fast*	7 kl	6	0	3. 16. A	10	15. 46. P	0	5	A
	24	F	*Mathi. Apo*	6 kl	14	0	10. 23. P	18	5. P	0	6	B
48	25	G	Victerne.	5 kl	3	●	8. 42. A	7	Midnig.	0	7	C
	26	A	Nest. mar	4 kl	11	●	4 P		0 0	0	8	D
	27	B	Augustine	3 kl	0	0	0 0	15	8. 12. A	0	9	E
	28	C	Osw. bish.	*prid. k.*	19	0	9. 33. A		0 0	0	10	F
					Primes	Digits ☉	Houres Minuts		Primes Houres Minuts	Digits ☾		

March hath xxxj. daies.

The Moone 30.

☊ Gemini is of the Weſt, Maſculine, Airie and Sanguine: Ruleth the ſhoulders, Armes and Hands. Of ſickneſſes, Phlegmones, Feriuncula, and other proceeding of bloud in the ſame places, and is a bad ſigne to bleed vnder-



March

The English Kalender.

Heb. No	Dayes,	Sund. let,	Festmall and fasting dates with old S. names	Kaleds, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime, ☍	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits ☽	Dayes,	Sund. let.
	1	D	DauidBish	*Kaleds*	0	0	0 0	4	6. 2. A	0	11	G
	2	E	Chad.	6 No	8	0	3. 13. A	12	12 P	0	12	A
	3	F		5 No	16	0	10.10 P	1	4. 5. P	0	13	B
49	4	G	Adrian ma	4 No	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	14	C
	5	A	Euseb.mar	3 No	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	15	D
	6	B	Vict.& Vic	*pri.No*	5	0	0 34.A	9	5 30 P	0	16	E
	7	C	Perp.& Fe	*Nonas*	2	11	4. 54.P	17	0.49. A	0	17	F
	8	D	xl.martyrs	8 Id	13	0	22.8. A	6	9. 38.A	0	18	G
	9	E	Agapite vi	7 Id	10	●	3. 15 A	14	9. 47. P	0	19	A
	10	F		6 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	20	B
50	11	G	*Sol in Aries*	5 Id	18	0	8 20. A	0	0 0	0	21	C
	12	A	Gregorie.	4 Id	0	0	0 0	3	6. 0. A	0	22	D
	13	B	Theodore.	3 Id	7	0	3. 12. A	11	11. 52.P	2	23	E
	14	C	Candid. m	*pri. Id*	15	0	8. 40. P	0	0 0	0	24	F
	15	D	Longinus	*Idus*	0	0	0 0	19	6. 28. P	0	25	G
	16	E	Gertrud.vi	17.*Kap*	4	0	10.18.A	0	0 0	0	26	A
	17	F		16 kl	12.1	0	7. 40. P	8	3. 52. A	0	27	B
51	18	G	Edwa.king	15 kl	0	0	0 ●	16	9. 2. A	0	28	C
	19	A	Ios.mart.	14 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	29	D
	20	B	Cuthbert.	13 kl	9	0	9. 22. P	5	1. 10. A	0	30	E
	21	C	Benedict.	12 kl		0	0 0	13	6. 12. P	0	31	F
	22	D	Paulinus.	11 kl	17	0	7. 41. A	0	0 0	0	*Apri.*	
	23	E	Theod.	10 kl	6	0	10.44.P	2	3. 36. P	0	2	A
	24	F	*Init.Reg. Ia*	9 kl	0	0	0 0	10	4 55. P	19	3	B
52	25	G	*Ann.of Ma*	8 kl	14	0	10 14.A	1	0 0	0	4	C
	26	A	Castor ma	7 kl	3	0	5. 39. P	18	2. 4. A	0	5	D
	27	B	Martian	6 kl	11	0	13.10.P	7	9. 37. A	0	6	E
	28	C	Dorothy.	5 kl	0	0	0 0	15	7. 25. P	0	7	F
	29	D	Quintine.	4 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	8	G
	30	E	Guido.ma	3 kl	19	11.¾	1. 47. A	4	11. 7. P	0	9	B
	31	F		*prid.kl*	8	0	8. 36. P	0	0 0	0	10	D

The Moone 29.

♋ Cancer is of the North, Feminine, Watery, and Flegmatick Ruleth the Breast, Ribbes, and Pappes of women, lungs, liuer and spleene Of sicknesses, Alopesra, watry eyes, coughes, rhumes, scabbes, and leprosie, and is good to diminish cholier, to take Electuaries, and to iourney.

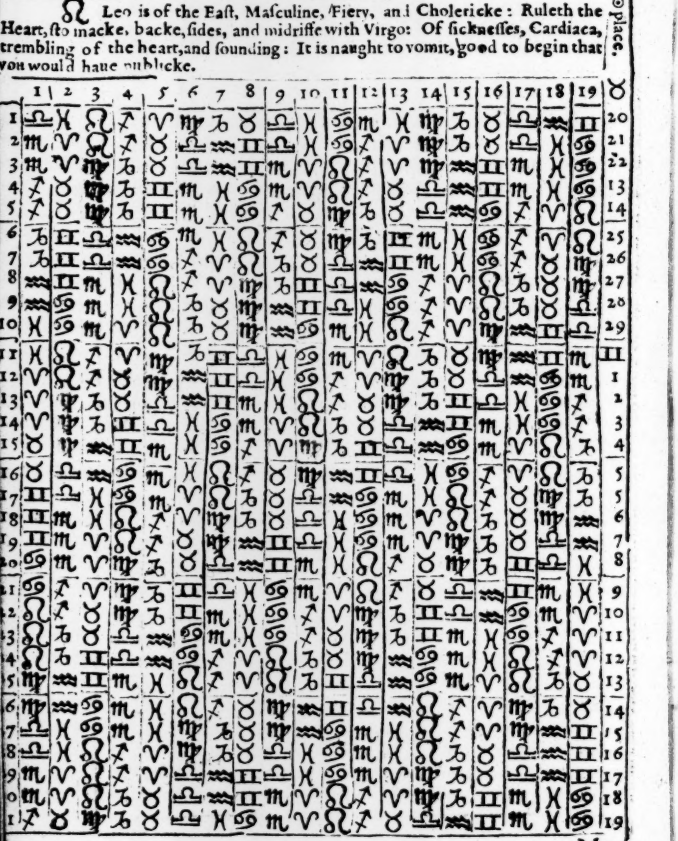
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	☉ place.
1	♍	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♒	♊	♎	♒	♋	♐	♈	♌	♑	♉	21
2	♎	♓	♋	♏	♓	♌	♑	♉	♍	♓	♊	♎	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	22
3	♎	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♍	♓	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♉	♍	♒	♊	13
4	♏	♈	♌	♐	♈	♍	♒	♊	♎	♓	♋	♏	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♒	♊	14
5	♏	♈	♌	♐	♉	♎	♒	♊	♎	♈	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♓	♋	25
6	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	♈	♌	♐	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	♓	♋	26
7	♐	♉	♍	♑	♊	♏	♓	♋	♏	♉	♌	♑	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	♓	♋	27
8	♐	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	♓	♋	♐	♉	♍	♑	♊	♎	♓	♋	♐	♈	♌	28
9	♑	♊	♎	♒	♋	♏	♈	♌	♐	♊	♍	♑	♊	♏	♓	♋	♐	♈	♌	29
10	♑	♊	♎	♓	♋	♐	♈	♌	♑	♊	♎	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♑	♉	♍	30
11	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♊	♎	♒	♋	♐	♈	♌	♑	♉	♍	♉
12	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♑	♉	♍	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	1
13	♓	♋	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♉	♍	♒	♊	♎	2
14	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♒	♊	♎	♓	♌	♏	♈	♌	♑	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	3
15	♈	♌	♐	♉	♍	♒	♊	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♊	♎	♓	♋	♏	4
16	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♒	♋	♏	♈	♌	♐	♉	♍	♒	♊	♏	♓	♋	♐	5
17	♉	♍	♑	♊	♎	♓	♋	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	♓	♌	♐	6
18	♉	♍	♒	♊	♏	♓	♋	♐	♈	♍	♑	♊	♎	♒	♋	♏	♈	♌	♑	7
19	♉	♎	♒	♋	♏	♈	♌	♑	♉	♎	♒	♊	♎	♓	♋	♐	♈	♌	♑	8
20	♊	♎	♓	♋	♏	♈	♌	♑	♉	♎	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♉	♍	♒	9
21	♊	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♊	♏	♓	♋	♏	♈	♌	♑	♉	♍	♒	10
22	♋	♏	♈	♌	♐	♉	♍	♒	♊	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♓	11
23	♋	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	♈	♌	♐	♉	♍	♒	♊	♎	♓	12
24	♋	♐	♉	♍	♑	♊	♎	♓	♋	♐	♈	♌	♐	♉	♎	♒	♊	♏	♈	13
25	♌	♑	♉	♍	♑	♊	♏	♓	♋	♐	♉	♍	♑	♊	♎	♒	♋	♏	♈	14
26	♌	♑	♊	♎	♒	♋	♏	♈	♌	♑	♉	♍	♑	♊	♏	♓	♋	♐	♈	15
27	♍	♒	♊	♎	♒	♋	♐	♈	♌	♑	♉	♎	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♉	16
28	♍	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♌	♑	♊	♎	♒	♋	♐	♈	♌	♑	♉	17
29	♍	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♑	♉	♍	♒	♊	♎	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♑	♉	18
30	♓	♓	♋	♏	♈	♍	♑	♉	♍	♒	♋	♏	♓	♌	♐	♈	♍	♒	♊	19

The English Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes,	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting dates with olds, names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moone & luns eclipse.	Prime ☽	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund. Let.	Rom. Kale.
1	1	G	Theod. vi.	*Kaleds*	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	C	
	2	A	Mary Egip	4 No	16	0	2. 53. P	6	0	0	12	D	
	3	B	Rich. bish.	3 No	5	0	0	1	6. 25. P	0	13	E	
	4	C	Ambros. bi	*pri. No*	0	0	17 7. A	9	15. 6. P	11	14	F	
	5	D	Marti. mar	*Nonas.*	2	0	3. 53. A	19	10. 28. A	0	15	G	
	6	E	Egisippus.	8 Id	13	0	17. 19. A	6	10. 32. A	0	16	A	
	7	F	*Miseri Dom*	7 Id	10	●	4 28. P	2	0	0	17	B	
2	8	G	*Quind. Pas.*	6 Id	0	0	0	0	14	12. 16. P	0	18	C
	9	A	Passion 7. v	5 Id	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	D
	10	B	*Sol in Taur.*	4 Id	18	0	1. 25. A	3	10. 26 P	0	20	E	
	11	C		3 Id	5	0	6. 44. P	0	0	0	21	F	
	12	D	Tibur. & va	*prid. Id*	0	0	0	0	1 2. 12. P	0	22	G	
	13	E	Zenon Bi.	*Idus.*	15	0	8. 43. A	0	0	0	23	A	
	14	F	*Iubilate*	18. kl m	4	0	6. 42. P	19	3. 16. A	7	24	B	
3	15	G	*Tres pashæ*	17 kl	0	0	0	8	10. 18. A	0	25	C	
	16	A	Isidor. bish	16 kl	12	0	2. 5. A	16	6. 17. P	0	26	D	
	17	B	Anicete bi	15 kl	1	0	8. 44. P	0	0	0	27	E	
	18	C	Eleutheri.	14 kl	0	0	☽ 0	5	4 22. P	0	28	F	
	19	D	Alpheg. m.	13 kl	9	0	3. 5. P	0	0	0	29	G	
	20	E	Victor bish	12 kl	17	●	10 P	13	10. 57. A	0	30	A	
	21	F	*Cantate*	11 kl	0	0	0	0	2	4. 36. P	0	*May.*	
4	22	G	*Mense Pas.*	10 kl	6	0	10. 28. A	0	0	0	0	2	C
	23	A	S. George	9 kl	14	0	7. 26. P	10	3. 13. A	0	3	D	
	24	B	Wilfrid. *Fa*	8 kl	0	0	0	0	18 10 25. A	●	4	E	
	25	C	*Marke Eu.*	7 kl	3	0	3. 55. A	7	7. 22. P	0	5	F	
	26	D	Clete bish.	6 kl	11	0	0. 56. P	0	0	0	6	G	
	27	E	*Vocem iucu*	5 kl	0	0	0	0	15 7. 25. A	0	7	A	
	28	F	or *Rogation*	4 kl	19	0	6. 3. P	0	0	0	8	B	
5	29	G	*Quinq. pas.*	3 kl	0	0	0	0	4	3. 35. P	0	9	C
	30	A	Erkenwald	*prid. kl.*	8	●	0. 48. P	0	0	0	0	10	D

The Moone 30.

Leo is of the East, Masculine, Fiery, and Cholericke: Ruleth the Heart, stomacke, backe, sides, and midriffe with Virgo: Of sicknesses, Cardiaca, trembling of the heart, and sounding: It is naught to vomit, good to begin that you would haue publicke.

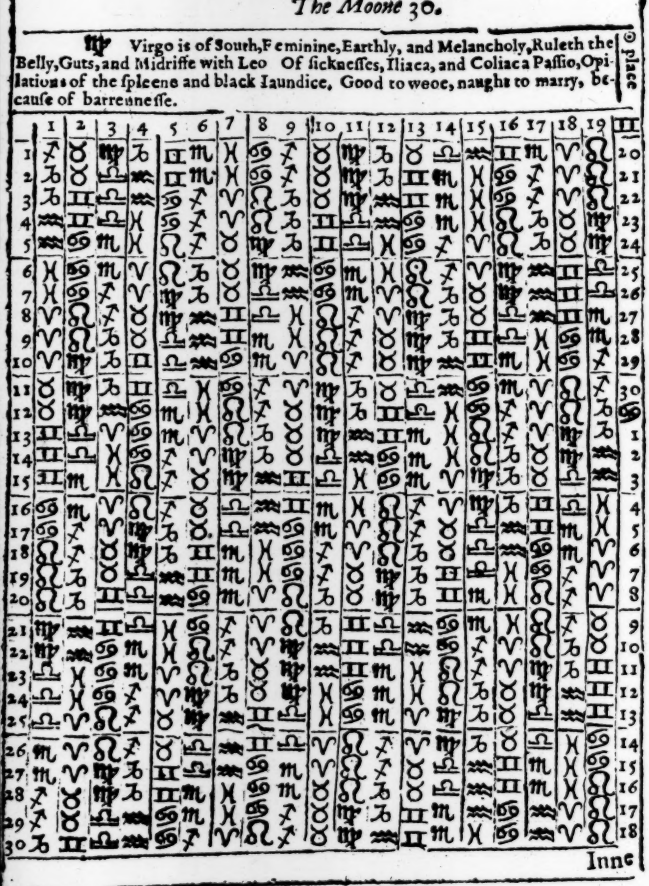


The Englisſh Kalender.

Heb. No	Dayes.	Sund. Let	Feſtiuall and faſting dates, with old s. names	Kalends Nones & Ides	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipſe.	prime, ☽	Full moone, and her eclipſe.	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund. Let.	Rom. Kalé
	1	B	Phil.& Iac.	Kalēds	0	0	0	12	9. 25. A	0	11	E	
	2	C	Athanaſius	6. No	16	0	5. 12. A	0	0	0	12	F	
	3	D	Inuē.ſcru.	5 No	5	0	7. 32. P	1	3. 45. A	0	13	G	
	4	E	Chriſtoph	4 No	0	0	0	17	8. 48. P	7	14	A	
	5	F	*Terme ends*	3 No	13	0	2. 36. A	9	24. 53. A	0	15	B	
6	6	G	Io.port.lat	*pri. No*	2	0	2	A	6	10. 23. A	0	16	C
	7	A	Io.of bene.	*Nonas.*	10	0	6. 36. A	0	0	0	17	D	
	8	B	Appa.ſ.mi.	8 Id	0	0	0	14	3. 26. A	0	18	E	
	9	C	tranſ.Nich	7 Id	18	●	4. 44. P	0	0	0	19	F	
	10	D	Gordian.	6 Id	0	0	0	3	1. 43. P	0	20	G	
	11	E	*Whitſunday*	5 Id	7	11	7. 48. A	0	0	0	21	A	
	12	F	*Sol in Gem.*	4 Id	15	0	7	P	11	1. 48. A	0	22	B
7	13	G	Seruatius.	3 Id	0	0	0	0	19	10. 56. A	0	23	C
	14	A	Bonifatius	*prid.Id*	4	0	2. 33. A	8	6. 28. P	0	24	D	
	15	B	Iſidor. mar	*Idus.*	12	0	0. 54. A	0	0	0	25	E	
	16	C		17.*Kl.Iu*	0	●	0	0	16	4. 9. A	●	26	F
	17	D	Tranſ.Ber.	16 Kl	1	0	20. 34. A	0	0	0	0	27	G
	18	E	Dioſc. mar	15 Kl	0	0	0	0	5	7. 49. A	0	28	A
	19	F	Dunſt. cō	14 Kl	9	0	5. 19. A	2	0	0	0	29	B
8	20	G	Bernardin	13 Kl	17	8	5. 43. A	13	2. 47. A	0	30	C	
	21	A	Helen.que	12 Kl	6	●	7. 40. P	2	2. 43. A	0	31	D	
	22	B	Deſider.	11 Kl	0	0	0	10	11. 34. A	0	*Iune*		
	23	C	*Term.begin*	10 Kl	14	0	3. 14. A	18	6. 58. P	0	2	F	
	24	D	Adelm. bi	9 Kl	3	0	*Noone.*	0	0	0	3	G	
	25	E	Auguſtine	8 Kl	11	0	12. 49. A	7	5. 55 A	●	4	A	
	26	F	Bedeprieſt	7 Kl	0	0	0	0	15	8. 43. P	0	5	B
9	27	G	Germane.	6 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	C
	28	A	Coro.mar.	5 Kl	19	0	9. 41. A	0	0	0	0	7	D
	29	B	Nichomed	4 Kl	0	0	0	0	4	6. 44. A	0	8	E
	30	C	Felix biſh.	3 Kl	8	0	3. 1.	A	12	10. 25. P	0	9	F
	31	D	Nerius.	*prid. kl*	16	12	4. 57. P	0	0	0	0	10	G

The Moone 30.

♍ Virgo is of South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy, Ruleth the Belly, Guts, and Midriffe with Leo Of ſickneſſes, Iliaca, and Coliaca Paſſio, Opiſlations of the ſpleene and black Iaundice, Good to weoe, naught to marry, becauſe of barreneneſſe.



Inne

The Englisſh Kalender.

Rom Kalē.

Heb. No	Dayes.	Sund. Let	Feſtiuall and faſting dates, with old S. names	Kalends Nones & Ides	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipſe.	prime. ☽	Full moone, and her eclipſe.	Digits ☾	Dayes.	Sund. Let.
	1	E	Nichomed.	*Kalēds*	0	0	0 01		11.28.A	0	11	A
	2	F		4 No	5	0	2.56.A	0	6.28.P	0	12	B
10	3	G	*Quind. Tri.*	3 Nō	13	0	0 0	17	8.17.A	0	13	C
	4	A	Petrocius.	*pri. Nō*	2	0	2.56.A	0		0	14	D
	5	B	Bonif. Biſh	*Nonas.*	10	0	9.26.P	6	0. 28	8	15	E
	6	C	Claudius.	8 Id	0	0	0 0	14	6.54.P	0	16	F
	7	D	Wolſtane.	7 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	17	G
	8	E	Medard.	6 Id	18	0	6. 0. P	0	0 0	0	18	A
	9	F		5 Id	7	0	6.17.P	3	0.36.A	0	19	B
11	10	G	*Tres Trinit.*	4 Id	15	●	15.26.P	11	11.14.A	0	20	C
	11	A	Barn. Apo.	3 Id	4	0	10.28.A	19	6.25.P	0	21	D
	12	B	*Sol in Canc.*	*prid. Id*	0	0	0 c	8	0 0	0	22	E
	13	C	*Terme ends*	*Idus.*	12	0	8.45.P	0	3.15.A	0	23	F
	14	D	Baſil biſho	18. *Kal.*	11	0	1.47.P	16	3.16.P	0	24	G
	15	E	Vite.	17 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	25	A
	16	F		16 Kl	1	●	1.41.A	5	11.25.P	2	26	B
12	17	G	Botolph. m	15 Kl	9	0	8.35.P	13	29 P	0	27	C
	18	A	Mart. & m.	14 Kl	17	0	7.16.P	1	7.4.P	0	28	D
	19	B	*N. reg. Iac.*	13 Kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	29	E
	20	C	Tran. Edw	12 Kl	6	●	3.24.A	10	6.53.P	0	30	F
	21	D	Walbur. v.	11 Kl	14		10.22.A	0	0 0	0	*Iuly.*	
	22	E	Alban. ma.	10 Kl	3	0	11.41.P	18	4.29.A	0	2	A
	23	F	*faſt*	9 Kl	4	0	●	0	0 6 P	0	3	B
13	24	G	*Iohn Baptiſt*	8 Kl	0	0	0	0	7 0	0	4	C
	25	A	Trāſ. of El.	7 Kl	0	0	0	0	15 11 A	0	5	D
	26	B	Ioh. & Paul	6 Kl	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	6	E
	27	C	Creſcent	5 Kl	19	0	0. 6. A	4	8.14.P	0	7	F
	28	D	Leonis *faſt*	4 Kl	8	0	3.16.P	0	0 0	0	8	G
	29	E	*S. Peter Ap.*	3 Kl	0	0	0	0	12 9.26.A	0	9	A
	30	F	C. of Paul	*prid. kl*	6	0	2.36.A	1	6.34.P	0	10	B

The Moone 30.

♎ Libra is of the Weſt, maſculine, airie, and ſanguine: Ruleth the Loynes, Nauell, Reines, Buttockes and Bladder with Scorpio. Of ſickneſſes, dimneſſe of ſight, ſtopping of Vrine, the ſtone in the Reines, and cholick, &c. Diminiſh choler, Iourney, vſe no Venery.

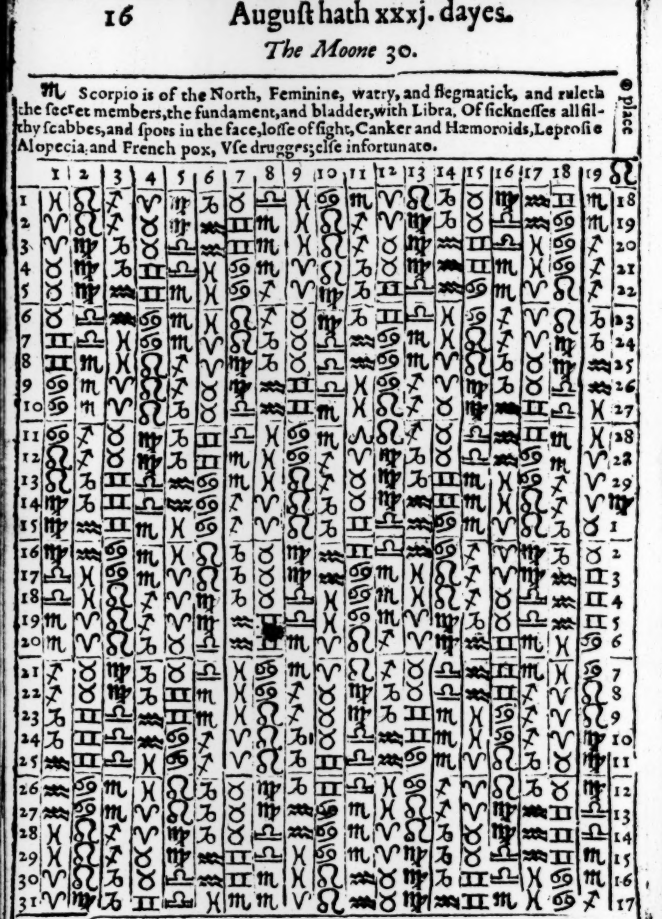
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	place
1	♓	♓	♑	♐	♐	♑	♒	♌	♑	♓	♑	♒	♍	♏	♌	♌	♑	♐	♍	♑	19
2	♒	♈	♏	♌	♌	♑	♑	♍	♒	♓	♒	♌	♎	♐	♍	♍	♒	♐	♎	♒	20
3	♒	♉	♐	♍	♍	♒	♒	♎	♒	♈	♓	♍	♏	♑	♎	♎	♓	♑	♏	♓	21
4	♈	♊	♑	♎	♎	♓	♓	♏	♓	♉	♈	♎	♐	♒	♏	♏	♈	♒	♐	♈	22
5	♈	♋	♒	♏	♏	♈	♈	♐	♈	♊	♉	♏	♑	♓	♐	♐	♉	♓	♑	♉	23
6	♉	♌	♓	♐	♐	♉	♉	♑	♉	♋	♊	♐	♒	♈	♑	♑	♊	♈	♒	♊	24
7	♊	♍	♈	♑	♑	♊	♊	♒	♊	♌	♋	♑	♓	♉	♒	♒	♋	♉	♓	♋	25
8	♋	♎	♉	♒	♒	♋	♋	♓	♋	♍	♌	♒	♈	♊	♓	♓	♌	♊	♈	♌	26
9	♌	♏	♊	♓	♓	♌	♌	♈	♌	♎	♍	♓	♉	♋	♈	♈	♍	♋	♉	♍	27
10	♍	♐	♋	♈	♈	♍	♍	♉	♍	♏	♎	♈	♊	♌	♉	♉	♎	♌	♊	♎	28
11	♎	♑	♌	♉	♉	♎	♎	♊	♎	♐	♏	♉	♋	♍	♊	♊	♏	♍	♋	♏	29
12	♏	♒	♍	♊	♊	♏	♏	♋	♏	♑	♐	♊	♌	♎	♋	♋	♐	♎	♌	♐	30
13	♐	♓	♎	♋	♋	♐	♐	♌	♐	♒	♑	♋	♍	♏	♌	♌	♑	♏	♍	♑	♌
14	♑	♈	♏	♌	♌	♑	♑	♍	♑	♓	♒	♌	♎	♐	♍	♍	♒	♐	♎	♒	2
15	♒	♉	♐	♍	♍	♒	♒	♎	♒	♈	♓	♍	♏	♑	♎	♎	♓	♑	♏	♓	3
16	♓	♊	♑	♎	♎	♓	♓	♏	♓	♉	♈	♎	♐	♒	♏	♏	♈	♒	♐	♈	4
17	♈	♋	♒	♏	♏	♈	♈	♐	♈	♊	♉	♏	♑	♓	♐	♐	♉	♓	♑	♉	5
18	♉	♌	♓	♐	♐	♉	♉	♑	♉	♋	♊	♐	♒	♈	♑	♑	♊	♈	♒	♊	6
19	♊	♍	♈	♑	♑	♊	♊	♒	♊	♌	♋	♑	♓	♉	♒	♒	♋	♉	♓	♋	7
20	♋	♎	♉	♒	♒	♋	♋	♓	♋	♍	♌	♒	♈	♊	♓	♓	♌	♊	♈	♌	8
21	♌	♏	♊	♓	♓	♌	♌	♈	♌	♎	♍	♓	♉	♋	♈	♈	♍	♋	♉	♍	9
22	♍	♐	♋	♈	♈	♍	♍	♉	♍	♏	♎	♈	♊	♌	♉	♉	♎	♌	♊	♎	10
23	♎	♑	♌	♉	♉	♎	♎	♊	♎	♐	♏	♉	♋	♍	♊	♊	♏	♍	♋	♏	11
24	♏	♒	♍	♊	♊	♏	♏	♋	♏	♑	♐	♊	♌	♎	♋	♋	♐	♎	♌	♐	12
25	♐	♓	♎	♋	♋	♐	♐	♌	♐	♒	♑	♋	♍	♏	♌	♌	♑	♏	♍	♑	13
26	♑	♈	♏	♌	♌	♑	♑	♍	♑	♓	♒	♌	♎	♐	♍	♍	♒	♐	♎	♒	14
27	♒	♉	♐	♍	♍	♒	♒	♎	♒	♈	♓	♍	♏	♑	♎	♎	♓	♑	♏	♓	15
28	♓	♊	♑	♎	♎	♓	♓	♏	♓	♉	♈	♎	♐	♒	♏	♏	♈	♒	♐	♈	16
29	♈	♋	♒	♏	♏	♈	♈	♐	♈	♊	♉	♏	♑	♓	♐	♐	♉	♓	♑	♉	17
30	♉	♌	♓	♐	♐	♉	♉	♑	♉	♋	♊	♐	♒	♈	♑	♑	♊	♈	♒	♊	
31	♊	♍	♈	♑	♑	♊	♊	♒	♊	♌	♋	♑	♓	♉	♒	♒	♋	♉	♓	♋	

The English Kalender.

Heb No.	Dayes,	Sund Let.	Festiuall and fasting daies with olds, names	Kaleds, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moone & sunne eclipse,	Prime ☍	Full moone & her eclipse,	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund, Let. Rom Kalē.
14	1	G	Oct. Io.ba	*Kaleds*	5	●	10 9. A	9	14.30.P	o	11	C
	2	A	Visit of Ma	6 No	13	o	6 33. P	17	9 14. P	o	12	D
	3	B	Trā.of Th	5 No	2	o	6. 56. P	o	o o	o	13	E
	4	C	Trā. of ma	4 No	o	o	o o	6	3. 15. P	o	14	F
	5	D	Zoe virgin	3 No	10	o	12.38.P	o	o o	o	15	G
	6	E	Oc.Pe.&P	*pri. No*	o	o	o o	14	10. 3. A	●	16	A
	7	F	Martialis	*Nonas.*	18	o	5. 6. P	o	o o	o	17	B
15	8	G	dep.Grim.	8 Id	o	o	o o	3	10.36.A	o	18	C
	9	A	Cyrill.bish	7 Id	7	o	3. 9. A	11	7. 9. P	o	19	D
	10	B	Sept.fratr.	6 Id	15	o	10.49.A	o	o o	o	20	E
	11	C	Trā. Bene	5 Id	4	●	7.27. P	19	2. 26. A	o	21	F
	12	D	Nab.& Fel	4 Id	o	o	o o	8	1. 22. P	o	22	G
	13	E	*Sol in Leo.*	3 Id	12	●	8. 12. A	o	o o	o	23	A
	14	F		*prid.Id*	o	o	o o	16	4. 1. A	o	24	B
16	15	G	Tr. Swith.	*Idus.*	1	o	5. o. P	o	o o	o	25	C
	16	A	Kenelm. ki	17.k.Au	9	o	22.24.P	5	2. 1. P	o	26	D
	17	B	Tr.of Osin	16 kl	8	o	13.50.P	17	17.53.P	●	27	E
	18	C	Arnolp. bi	15 kl	17	o	3. 21. A	2	7. 4. P	o	28	F
	19	D	*Dog.dai.beg*	14 kl	6	o	10.36.A	o	o o	o	29	G
	20	E	Marga. vir	13 kl	14	o	5.47. P	10	2. 5. A	o	30	A
	21	F	Prax. vir.	12 kl	o	o	o o	18	4. 38. P	o	31	B
17	22	G	Mary mag	11 kl	3	●	11.13.A	o	o o	o	*Aug.*	
	23	A	Apolin. bi	10 kl	o	o	o o	7	8 40.A	o	2	D
	24	B	Christi.*fast*	9 kl	11	o	4. 44. A		o o	o	3	E
	25	C	*Iames apost.*	8 kl	o	o	o o	15	2. 12. A	o	4	F
	26	D	Anm. mai	7 kl	19	o	1. 17. P	o	o o	o	5	G
	27	E	7 sleepers.	6 kl	o	o	o o	4	8. 6. A	o	6	A
	28	F	Samson bi	5 kl	o	o	o o	12	6.49. P	1	7	B
18	29	G	Fel.&hisfe	4 kl	16	o	11. 6. A		o o	o	8	C
	30	A	Abd.&Sen	3 kl	5	o	6. 5. P	1	2. 1. A	o	9	D
	31	B	Germane	*prid kl.*	o	o	● o	9	10.43.A	o	10	E

The Moone 30.

♏ Scorpio is of the North, Feminine, watry, and flegmatick, and ruleth the ſecret members, the fundament, and bladder, with Libra. Of ſickneſſes all filthy ſcabbes, and ſpots in the face, loſſe of ſight, Canker and Hæmoroids, Leproſie Alopecia, and French pox, Vſe drugges; elſe infortunate.



The English Kalender.

Rom. Kalē

Heb. No	Dayes	Sund. Let	Festiuall and fasting dayes. with old S. names	Kaleds Nones & Ides	Prime ☾	Digits ☉	Mem moons & suns eclipse.	prime ☽	Fun moone, and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund Let.
	1	C	Lammas	*Kaleds*	13	●	4. 16. A	17	11. 48. A	0	11	F
	2	D	Steph. mar	4 No	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	12	G
	3	E	Inuē of ste	3 No	0	0	0 0	6	6. 10. A	0	13	A
	4	F		*pri. No*	10	0	3. 53. A	0	0 0	0	14	B
19	5	G	*Gouries cōf.*	*Nonas.*	0	0	0 0	14	0. 31. A	0	15	C
	6	A	Trāſ. Chri-	8 Id	18	0	2. 52. A	3	7. 17. P	17	16	D
	7	B	feast of le-	7 Id	7	0	11. 8. A	0	0 0	0	17	E
	8	C	Ciriacke.	6 Id	15	0	6. 8. P	11	2. 43. A	0	18	F
	9	D	Romai. ma	5 Id	0	0	0 0	19	*Noone.*	0	19	G
	10	E	Lawr. mart	4 Id	4	0	6. 22. A	0	0 0	0	20	A
	11	F		3 Id	12	●	9. 41. P	8	1. 36. A	0	21	B
20	12	G	Clare virg.	*prid. Id*	0	0	0 0	16	6. 33. P	0	22	C
	13	A	Hippolite.	*Idus.*	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	23	D
	14	B	*Sol in virgo*	19 kl	1	0	8. 25. A	0	0 0	0	24	E
	15	C	Aſſ. of Mar	18 kl	9	0	11. 30. P	6	3. 56. A	0	25	F
	16	D	Roch. mar.	17 kl	17	0	1. 6. A	13	5. 14. P	0	26	G
	17	E	Oct. of La.	16 Kl	6	0	6. 5. P	2	2. 37. A	13	27	A
	18	F		15 Kl	0	0	0 0	10	9. 56. A	0	28	B
	19	G	Magnus m	14 Kl	14	0	2. 28. A	0	0 0	0	29	C
21	20	A	Lodowick,	13 Kl	0	0	0 0	18	5. 8. A	0	30	D
	21	B	Bernard	12 Kl	3	0	1. 50. A	7	11. 5. P	0	31	E
	22	C	Oct. aſſum	11 Kl	11	●	8. 34. P	0	0 0	0	*Sept.*	
	23	D	Tim. *Faſt.*	10 Kl	0	0	0 0	15	5. 57. P	0	2	G
	24	E	*Barth. Apoſt*	9 Kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	3	A
	25	F		8 Kl	19	0	1. 6. A	4	7. 1. P	0	4	B
22	26	G	Zephan m.	7 Kl	8		.18. A	0	0 0	0	5	C
	27	A	Ruff. mar.	6 Kl	16	0	7. 1. P	12	3. 17. A	0	6	D
	28	B	Auguſt by.	5 Kl	0	0	0 0	1	10. 35. A	0	7	E
	29	C	*Dog. da. end*	4 Kl	5	0	3. 42. A	9	9. 32. P	0	8	F
	30	D	Fel. & And	3 Kl	3	0	4. 22. P	0	0 0	0	9	G
	31	E	Cuthbert	*prid. kl*	11	0	0 0	17	3. 49. A	0	10	A

The Moone 29.

♐ Sagitarius is of the East, Masculine, Fierie, and Cholerick: Ruleth the Thighes and Hippes: Of sicknesses hot Feuers, Ophthalmia and bleared eyes, and falles from high places, and from horses; diminish fleigme, conferre with Lawyers vse shooting.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	☉ Place.
1	♌	♑	♓	♊	♍	♈	♊	♐	♑	♑	♑	♋	♍	♓	♊	♏	♉	♌	♐	18
2	♍	♒	♓	♊	♎	♉	♋	♑	♒	♑	♑	♋	♎	♈	♊	♐	♉	♍	♑	19
3	♎	♓	♈	♋	♏	♊	♌	♒	♓	♒	♒	♌	♏	♉	♋	♑	♊	♎	♒	20
4	♏	♈	♉	♌	♐	♋	♍	♓	♈	♓	♓	♍	♐	♊	♌	♒	♋	♏	♓	21
5	♐	♉	♊	♍	♑	♌	♎	♈	♉	♈	♈	♎	♑	♋	♍	♓	♌	♐	♈	22
6	♑	♊	♋	♎	♒	♍	♏	♉	♊	♉	♉	♏	♒	♌	♎	♈	♍	♑	♉	23
7	♒	♋	♌	♏	♓	♎	♐	♊	♋	♊	♊	♐	♓	♍	♏	♉	♎	♒	♊	24
8	♓	♌	♍	♐	♈	♏	♑	♋	♌	♋	♋	♑	♈	♎	♐	♊	♏	♓	♋	25
9	♈	♍	♎	♑	♉	♐	♒	♌	♍	♌	♌	♒	♉	♏	♑	♋	♐	♈	♌	26
10	♉	♎	♏	♒	♊	♑	♓	♍	♎	♍	♍	♓	♊	♐	♒	♌	♑	♉	♍	27
11	♊	♏	♐	♓	♋	♒	♈	♎	♏	♎	♎	♈	♋	♑	♓	♍	♒	♊	♎	28
12	♋	♐	♑	♈	♌	♓	♉	♏	♐	♏	♏	♉	♌	♒	♈	♎	♓	♋	♏	29
13	♌	♑	♒	♉	♍	♈	♊	♐	♑	♐	♐	♊	♍	♓	♉	♏	♈	♌	♐	1
14	♍	♒	♓	♊	♎	♉	♋	♑	♒	♑	♑	♋	♎	♈	♊	♐	♉	♍	♑	2
15	♎	♓	♈	♋	♏	♊	♌	♒	♓	♒	♒	♌	♏	♉	♋	♑	♊	♎	♒	3
16	♏	♈	♉	♌	♐	♋	♍	♓	♈	♓	♓	♍	♐	♊	♌	♒	♋	♏	♓	4
17	♐	♉	♊	♍	♑	♌	♎	♈	♉	♈	♈	♎	♑	♋	♍	♓	♌	♐	♈	5
18	♑	♊	♋	♎	♒	♍	♏	♉	♊	♉	♉	♏	♒	♌	♎	♈	♍	♑	♉	6
19	♒	♋	♌	♏	♓	♎	♐	♊	♋	♊	♊	♐	♓	♍	♏	♉	♎	♒	♊	7
20	♓	♌	♍	♐	♈	♏	♑	♋	♌	♋	♋	♑	♈	♎	♐	♊	♏	♓	♋	8
21	♈	♍	♎	♑	♉	♐	♒	♌	♍	♌	♌	♒	♉	♏	♑	♋	♐	♈	♌	9
22	♉	♎	♏	♒	♊	♑	♓	♍	♎	♍	♍	♓	♊	♐	♒	♌	♑	♉	♍	10
23	♊	♏	♐	♓	♋	♒	♈	♎	♏	♎	♎	♈	♋	♑	♓	♍	♒	♊	♎	11
24	♋	♐	♑	♈	♌	♓	♉	♏	♐	♏	♏	♉	♌	♒	♈	♎	♓	♋	♏	12
25	♌	♑	♒	♉	♍	♈	♊	♐	♑	♐	♐	♊	♍	♓	♉	♏	♈	♌	♐	13
26	♍	♒	♓	♊	♎	♉	♋	♑	♒	♑	♑	♋	♎	♈	♊	♐	♉	♍	♑	14
27	♎	♓	♈	♋	♏	♊	♌	♒	♓	♒	♒	♌	♏	♉	♋	♑	♊	♎	♒	15
28	♏	♈	♉	♌	♐	♋	♍	♓	♈	♓	♓	♍	♐	♊	♌	♒	♋	♏	♓	16
29	♐	♉	♊	♍	♑	♌	♎	♈	♉	♈	♈	♎	♑	♋	♍	♓	♌	♐	♈	
30	♑	♊	♋	♎	♒	♍	♏	♉	♊	♉	♉	♏	♒	♌	♎	♈	♍	♑	♉	

The English Kalender.

Heb No.	Dayes.	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with olds, names	Kalēds Nones & Ides	Prime ♂	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ♂	Fuit moone and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes.	Rom. Kalē. Sund. let.
	1	F	Giles Abb	*Kalend*	2	0	1. 24. A	6	10.16. P	0	11	B
23	2	G	Anth. mar.	4 No	10	●	6. 37. P	0	0 0	0	12	C
	3	A	Ordin. Gr.	3 No	0	0	0 Fc	14	2. 9. P	0	13	D
	4	B	Tr. of Cut.	*pri. No*	18	0	11.48. A	0	0 0	0	14	E
	5	C	Bertine.	*Nonas.*	7	0	6. 58. P	3	3.33. A	0	15	F
	6	D	Eugenius.	8 Id	0	0	0 0	11	10.30. A	6	16	G
	7	E	*Nat. of Ma.*	7 Id	15	0	2.16. A	0	0 0	0	17	A
	8	F	nat. of s. m.	6 Id	4	0	7. 41. P	19	0. 8. A	0	18	B
24	9	G	Gorg.	5 Id	0	0	0 0	8	4. 13. P	0	19	C
	10	A	Siluius.	4 Id	12	0	1. 19. P	0	0 0	0	20	D
	11	B	Prot. & Hia	3 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	21	E
	12	C	Martian.	*Pri. Id*	1	0	10. 2. P	16	10.48. A	0	22	F
	13	D	*Sol in Libra*	*Idus*	0	0	0 0	1		0	23	G
	14	E	Holy Cross	18. *Noct.*	9	0	10.36. A	25	19.48. A	0	24	A
	15	F	Oct. of Ma	17 kl	17	0	1. 14. P	13	5. 32. A	0	25	B
25	16	G	Edith. virg	16 kl	6	0	2. 53. A	10	8. 39. P	0	26	C
	17	A	Lambert	15 kl	14	0	1. 7. P	0	0 0	0	27	D
	18	B	Vict. & Cor	14 Kl	0	0	0 0	18	8. 49. P	0	28	E
	19	C	Ianuar. M.	13 Kl	3	0	6. 9. P	8	0 0	0	29	F
	20	D	Eustace.	12 Kl	0	0	0 0	7	3. 47. P	0	30	G
	21	E	*Mathew ap*	11 Kl	11	0	1. 0. P	0	0 0	0	*Octo.*	
	22	F	Mauritius	10 Kl	0		0 0	15	9. 38. A	0	2	B
26	23	G	Tecla. uirg	9 Kl	19	5 0 2	*Noone.*	0	0 0	0	3	C
	24	A	Andocheu	8 Kl	8	0	8. 10. P	4	4. 20. A	0	4	D
	25	B	Firmine.	7 Kl	0	0	0 0	12	11.47. A	0	5	E
	26	C	Cip & Iust	6 Kl	16	0	4. 35. A	1	9.21. P	0	6	F
	27	D	Cos. & dam	5 Kl	5	0	3. 42. P	0	0 0	0	7	G
	28	E	Euriper.	4 Kl	0	0	0 0	9	10.55. A	●	8	A
	29	F	*S. Michael.*	3 Kl	13	0	7.14. A	17	8.39. P	0	9	B
27	30	G	Ierom Pri.	*prid. kl*	2	0	4. 40. P	0	0 0	0	10	C

The Moone 30.

♑ Capricorne of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy: Ruleth the knees. Of sicknesses, ache in the Knees, deatenesse, losse of speech, and sight, itch, scabbes, and soulenesse of the skinne. Conuerse with old men, sow, plant, make Gardens.

The English Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes.	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting daies with olds, names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipse.		Prime ☽	Full moone & her eclipse.		Digits ☾	Dayes,	Rom. Kalē. Sund. Let.
	1	A	Remigius	*Kalen*	0	0	0	0		1. 28.	P	0	11	D
	2	B	Leodeg. B.	6 No	10	0	8. 36.	A	14	2. 43.	A	0	12	E
	3	C	Cand. mar.	5 No	18	●	8. 34.	P	0	0		0	13	F
	4	D	Francis cō	4 No	0	0	0	0	3	*Noone.*		0	14	G
	5	E	Apolinaris	3 No	7	0	3. 38.	A	11	7 36.	P	0	15	A
	6	F		*pri. No*	15	0	*Noone.*		0	0		0	16	B
28	7	G	*Octa Marti.*	*Nonæ*	0	0	0	0	19	2. 52	P	0	17	C
	8	A	Pelagi virg	8 Id	4	0	11. 46.	P	0	0		0	● 18	D
	9	B	*Term begin.*	7 Id	0	0	0	0	8	7. 5.	A	0	19	E
	10	C	Ger. & vict.	6 Id	12	0	6. 40.	A	0			0	20	F
	11	D	Nichas. vir	5 Id	0	0	0	0	16	2. 3.	A	0	21	G
	12	E	Calix.	4 Id	1	0	11 9.	A	0	0		0	22	A
	13	F		3 Id	9	●	9. 12.	P	5	4. 26.	A	0	23	B
29	14	G	*Sol in Scor.*	*prid. Id*	17	0	4. 20.	A	13	1 17.	P	0	24	C
	15	A	Iewes feast	*Idus.*	0	0	0	0	2	16. 37.	A	0	25	D
	16	B	Mich. mou	17. k no	0	0	0	0	10	7. 43.	A	0	26	E
	17	C	Etheld. *fast*	16 kl	14	0	2. 42.	A	0	0		0	27	F
	18	D	*Luke Euan*	15 kl	0	0	0	0	18	2. 25.	P	19	28	G
	19	E	Frideswide	14 kl	3	0	11. 55.	A	7	13. 55	P	0	29	A
	20	F		13 kl	0	0	0	0	6	1. 44.	P	0	30	B
30	21	G	xj. Mar. vi	12 kl	11	0	5. 15	A	0	0		0	31	C
	22	A	Mary Solō	11 kl	19	0	10. [illegible]	P	0	0		0		*None.*
	23	B	Roman. ar	10 kl	11	0	35. 19.	A	4	1 49.	P	0	2	C
	24	C	Magiory.	9 kl	3	●	5. 21.	A	12	8. 53.	P	0	3	D
	25	D	Crisp. & Cri	8 kl	16	0	2. 38.	P	0	0		0	[illegible]	[illegible]
	26	E	Vrsula v. [illegible]	7 kl	0	0	0	0	1	10. 56.	A	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
	27	F	Florence.	6 kl	5	0	6. 42.	A	0	0		0	6	G
31	28	G	*Sim. & Iud*	5 kl	1	0	0. 26.	A	9	3 16.	A	0	7	[illegible]
	29	A	Narcissus	4 kl	0	0	0	0	17	1. 26.	P	●	8	[illegible]
	30	B	Germā bi.	3 kl	2	0	3. 21.	A	1	0		0	9	C
	31	C	Quintine	*prid kl.*	16	0	9. 24.	P	6	3. 40	A	0	10	D

The Moone 29.

♒ Aquarius is of the Weſt, Maſculine, Airie, and Sanguine, and ruleth the legges. Of ſickneſſes, Feuer quartanes, black Iaundice ſwelling of the legges, and varices. Diminiſh Melancholy, lay foundations, plant, build, &c.

☉ place	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
♏	1	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
18	2	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
19	3	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
20	4	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
21	5	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
22	6	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
23	7	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
24	8	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
25	9	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
26	10	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
27	11	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
28	12	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
29	13	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
30	14	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	15	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	16	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	17	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	18	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	19	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	20	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	21	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	22	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	23	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	24	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	25	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	26	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	27	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	28	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	29	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉
	30	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉

The English Kalender.

Reb. No	Dayes,	Sund. Let.	Festuall and fasting daies, with old S. names	Kalends Nones & Ides		Prime ✠	Digits ☉	new moons & suns eclipse.	prime, ✠	Full moone, and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund. Let.	Rom Kale
	1	D	*All Saints.*	*Kalends*		0	0	0	14	2. 22. A	0	11	G	
	2	E	All Soules.	4.	No	18	●	5. 51. A	3	9. 39. P	0	12	A	
	3	F	Winifrid v.	3	No	7	●	1. 46. P	0	0	00	13	B	
32	4	G	Amantius	*pri. No*		15	0	0. 48. A	1	6. 36. A	0	14	C	
	5	A	*Papists conf.*	*Nonas.*		0	0	☽	0	0	00	15	D	
	6	B	Leonard.	8	Id	0	0	0	19	8. 54. A	0	16	E	
	7	C	Wilbrode.	7	Id	4	0	6. 3. A	0	0	00	17	F	
	8	D	4 Crowned	6	Id	12	0	11. 30. P	8	3. 29. A	0	18	G	
	9	E	Theodore.	5	Id	0	0	0	16	9. 20. P	8	19	A	
	10	F	Ma. b. of R.	4	Id	1	0	11. 9. P	0	0	00	20	B	
33	11	G	Martine.	3	Id	9	0	19. 23. A	5	3. 31. P	0	21	C	
	12	A	*Sol in Sagit.*	*prid. Id*		17	●	3. 23. P	13	11. 57. P	0	22	D	
	13	B	Tra. of Erk	*Idus.*		0	0	0. 02	2	8. 55. A	0	23	E	
	14	C		18. *k. de*		6	●	3. 24. A	10	10. 51. P	0	24	F	
	15	D	Macute.	17	kl	14	0	7. 14. P	0	0	00	25	G	
	16	E	Edm. arch.	16	Kl	0	0	0	00	0	00	26	A	
	17	F		15	Kl	0	0	0	18	8. 50. A	0	27	B	
34	18	G	*Octab. Mar.*	14	Kl	3	0	5. 36. A	0	0	00	28	C	
	19	A	Eliza. mart	13	Kl	11	0	8. 29. P	7	1. 31. A	0	29	D	
	20	B	Edmund K.	12	Kl	0	0	0	15	2. 34. P	0	30	E	
	21	C	Pref. of ma.	11	Kl	19	0	8. 4. A	4	11. 36. P	0	*Dec.*		
	22	D	Cicily virg.	10	Kl	8	0	3. 15. P	0	0	00	2	G	
	23	E	Clement.	9	Kl	16	●	11. 53. P	12	7. 13. A	0	3	A	
	24	F	Crisogon.	8	Kl	0	0	0	00	0	00	4	B	
35	25	G	Kateri. vir.	7	Kl	0	0	0	01	3. 27. A	0	5	C	
	26	A	Line bish.	6	Kl	5	0	0. 24. A	9	9. 50. P	0	6	D	
	27	B	Agricola.	5	Kl	13	0	7. 22. P	0	0	00	7	E	
	28	C	*Terme ends*	4	Kl	2	0	11. 19. P	17	5. 7. A	0	8	F	
	29	D	*fast*	3	Kl	0	0	0	06	4. 40. P	12	9	G	
	30	E	*Andrew ap.*	*prid. kl*		10	0	9. 13. A	0	0	00	10	A	

The Moone 30.

♓ Pisces is of the North, Faminine, Watry, and Flegmatick: Ruleth the Feet Ankles and Heeles. Of ſickneſſes, the gout, ſcabbes, leproſie, paſſe, and puſhes, as Artes: Diminiſh Choler, take Drugges by Pill, vſe fiſhing, &c. ☉ Pisces.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	♈
1	♌	♑	♊	♑	♒	♍	♏	♎	♌	♑	♉	♐	♑	♍	♊	♊	♍	♑	♎	19
2	♍	♒	♊	♒	♓	♎	♐	♏	♍	♒	♊	♑	♒	♎	♊	♋	♎	♒	♏	20
3	♎	♓	♋	♓	♈	♏	♑	♐	♎	♓	♋	♒	♓	♏	♋	♌	♏	♓	♐	21
4	♏	♈	♌	♈	♉	♐	♒	♑	♏	♈	♌	♓	♈	♐	♌	♍	♐	♈	♑	22
5	♐	♉	♍	♉	♊	♑	♓	♒	♐	♉	♍	♈	♉	♑	♍	♎	♑	♉	♒	23
6	♑	♊	♎	♊	♋	♒	♈	♓	♑	♊	♎	♉	♊	♒	♎	♏	♒	♊	♓	24
7	♒	♋	♏	♋	♌	♓	♉	♈	♒	♋	♏	♊	♋	♓	♏	♐	♓	♋	♈	25
8	♓	♌	♐	♌	♍	♈	♊	♉	♓	♌	♐	♋	♌	♈	♐	♑	♈	♌	♉	26
9	♈	♍	♑	♍	♎	♉	♋	♊	♈	♍	♑	♌	♍	♉	♑	♒	♉	♍	♊	27
10	♉	♎	♒	♎	♏	♊	♌	♋	♉	♎	♒	♍	♎	♊	♒	♓	♊	♎	♋	28
11	♊	♏	♓	♏	♐	♋	♍	♌	♊	♏	♓	♎	♏	♋	♓	♈	♋	♏	♌	29
12	♋	♐	♈	♐	♑	♌	♎	♍	♋	♐	♈	♏	♐	♌	♈	♉	♌	♐	♍	♑
13	♌	♑	♉	♑	♒	♍	♏	♎	♌	♑	♉	♐	♑	♍	♉	♊	♍	♑	♎	1
14	♍	♒	♊	♒	♓	♎	♐	♏	♍	♒	♊	♑	♒	♎	♊	♋	♎	♒	♏	2
15	♎	♓	♋	♓	♈	♏	♑	♐	♎	♓	♋	♒	♓	♏	♋	♌	♏	♓	♐	3
16	♏	♈	♌	♈	♉	♐	♒	♑	♏	♈	♌	♓	♈	♐	♌	♍	♐	♈	♑	4
17	♐	♉	♍	♉	♊	♑	♓	♒	♐	♉	♍	♈	♉	♑	♍	♎	♑	♉	♒	5
18	♑	♊	♎	♊	♋	♒	♈	♓	♑	♊	♎	♉	♊	♒	♎	♏	♒	♊	♓	6
19	♒	♋	♏	♋	♌	♓	♉	♈	♒	♋	♏	♊	♋	♓	♏	♐	♓	♋	♈	7
20	♓	♌	♐	♌	♍	♈	♊	♉	♓	♌	♐	♋	♌	♈	♐	♑	♈	♌	♉	8
21	♈	♍	♑	♍	♎	♉	♋	♊	♈	♍	♑	♌	♍	♉	♑	♒	♉	♍	♊	9
22	♉	♎	♒	♎	♏	♊	♌	♋	♉	♎	♒	♍	♎	♊	♒	♓	♊	♎	♋	10
23	♊	♏	♓	♏	♐	♋	♍	♌	♊	♏	♓	♎	♏	♋	♓	♈	♋	♏	♌	11
24	♋	♐	♈	♐	♑	♌	♎	♍	♋	♐	♈	♏	♐	♌	♈	♉	♌	♐	♍	12
25	♌	♑	♉	♑	♒	♍	♏	♎	♌	♑	♉	♐	♑	♍	♉	♊	♍	♑	♎	13
26	♍	♒	♊	♒	♓	♎	♐	♏	♍	♒	♊	♑	♒	♎	♊	♋	♎	♒	♏	14
27	♎	♓	♋	♓	♈	♏	♑	♐	♎	♓	♋	♒	♓	♏	♋	♌	♏	♓	♐	15
28	♏	♈	♌	♈	♉	♐	♒	♑	♏	♈	♌	♓	♈	♐	♌	♍	♐	♈	♑	16
29	♐	♉	♍	♉	♊	♑	♓	♒	♐	♉	♍	♈	♉	♑	♍	♎	♑	♉	♒	17
30	♑	♊	♎	♊	♋	♒	♈	♓	♑	♊	♎	♉	♊	♒	♎	♏	♒	♊	♓	18
31	♒		♏		♌		♉		♒		♏		♋		♏		♓		♈	19

The English Kalender.

Heb No.	Dayes.	Sund. Let	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with olds, names	Kalends Nones & Ides	Prime ☉	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ☽	Full moone and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes.	Sund. let
	1	F	Loy	*Kalend*	18	0	4. 19. P	14	1. 9. A	0	11	B
36	2	G	Liban. mar	4 No	0	0	0 0	3	8. 43. A	0	12	C
	3	A	Dep. of Os	3 No	7	0	2. 7. A	11	8. 17. P	0	13	D
	4	B	Barba. virg	*pri. No.*	15	[illegible]	3. 23. P	0	0 0	0	14	E
	5	C	Sabba Ab.	*Nonas*	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	15	F
	6	D	Nich. Bish.	8 Id	0	0	0 0	19	3. 30. A	0	16	G
	7	E	Oct. of An	7 Id	4	0	0. 55. A	8	9. 58. P	0	17	A
	8	F	Con. of m.	6 Id	12	0	6. 22. P	0	0 0	0	18	B
37	9	G	Cypr. Abb.	5 Id	0	0	0 0	16	1. 29. P	0	19	C
	10	A	Eusal. virg.	4 Id	1	0	10. 20. A	2	13. 49. P	0	20	D
	11	B	Damasus	3 Id	9	0	5. 32. A	5	2. 0. A	11	21	F
	12	C	*Sol in Capr.*	*prid. Id*	17	0	5. 57. A	13	9. 4. A	0	22	E
	13	D	Lucie virg	*Idus.*	6	0	7. 52. P	0	0 0	0	23	G
	14	E	Othy virg.	19. *k. Ia*	0	0	0 0	10	4. 38. P	0	24	A
	15	F	Valeri bish	18 kl	14	[illegible]	1. 55. P	0	0 0	0	25	B
38	16	G	Maximi.	17 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	26	C
	17	A	Diacor. ma	16 kl	3	0	10. 3. P	18	2. 38. A	0	27	D
	18	B	Bernardin	15 kl	0	0	0 0	7	4. 35 P	0	28	E
	19	C	Veneti. vir	14 kl	11	0	10. 14. A	0	0 0	0	29	F
	20	D	Iulian *Fast*	13 kl	19	0	6. 18. P	15	2. 56. A	0	30	G
	21	E	*Thomas Ap*	12 kl	0	0	0 0	4	10. 7. A	0	31	A
	22	F	Desider. m	11 kl	8	0	2. 29. A	12	7. 22. P	0	*Ianu.*	
	23	G	Victor vir.	10 kl	16	0	1. 17. P	0	0 0	0	2	C
39	24	A	Claudy	9 kl	0	0		1	10. 8. P	0	3	D
	25	B	*Christm. day*	8 kl	5	0	8. 42. P			0	4	E
	26	C	*Stephen.*	7 kl	0	0	0 0	9	5. 14. P	0	5	F
	27	D	*Iohn Euan.*	6 kl	13	0	2. 23. P	17	7. 3. P	0	6	G
	28	E	*Innocents.*	5 kl	2	0	0. 31. P	0	0 0	0	7	A
40	29	F	Thom. Bec	4 kl	10	0	7. 58. P	6	4. 12. A	0	8	B
	30	G	Tra. of Ia.	3 kl	0	0	0 0	14	11. 30. A	0	9	C
	31	A	Silue. Bish.	*prid. kl*	18	0	4. 23. A	3	10. 8. P	0	10	D

The

The Anatomy of Mans body, as the parts thereof are gouerned by the 12 Signes of the Zodiacke.

♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini, ♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo, ♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio, ♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricornus, ♒ Aquarius ♓ Pisces.

The seuen Planets.

♄ Saturne, ♃ Iupiter, ♂ Mars, ☉ Sol, ♀ Venus, ☿ Mercurie ☽ Luna.

The Aspects.

☌ Coniunct. ☍ Oppos. □ Quart. ⚹ Sextile, △ Trine.

CHAP

Chap. I.
Of the Distinction of Creatures, and their respondencie to the World.

THE everlasting GOD, as infinite in wisedome as incomprehensible in power, the only builder and maker of this wonderfull and glorious frame of the World, hath likewise (by his most diuine knowledge) created and suffred man to perceiue three orders of creatures, all differing in themselues: which are corporall, as the Elements; spirituall, as Angels; and compound, as Man: And these corporall bodies are subdiuided into bright and shining bodies, as Planets and Starres: or into opacious and grosse bodies, as the earth and mettals: or into diaphane and transparent bodies, as aire and water. Of these kinde of bodies some haue being onely, as stones; some life and being, as Trées; some, sense, life, and being, as Beasts; and others, vnderstanding, sense, life, and being, as Man, which is most noble of all other; and therefore the Philosophers haue called him Microcosmus, a little World, which doth respond vnto the greater: for as the mo-

tion

motion of the whole globe is caused by the voluntarie motion of an intellectuall substance (which some call Dæmones, or Intelligentiæ) so man is moued by his intellectiue soule, because as Aristotle hath proued, Euery thing that is moued, is moued by the vertue of an other. And as this most wonderfull frame or Machina doth containe all things in it selfe, because Extra cælum nihil est: so man by knowledge is all, and at all nothing naturall is hid from him, being not without motiõs & affectatiõs equall to that glorious and heauenly Hierarchie. And to end this respondencie betwixt Microcosmus and Cosmus, betwixt Man and the World, in man are two motions, intellectual and sensuall, the one to good, the other to bad: so in the World are two locall motions, rationall and irrationall, the one into the West, the other into the East: for as the irrationall motion is contrarie to the rationall; so is the intellectuall to the sensuall. Man thus resembling the heauēs, became a Christian, taking the Denomination thereof from Christ; Iesus being the proper name, and Christ the surname; Iesus being the name of his Godhead and Diuinitie, and Christ the name of his Office and Dignitie: Iesus in Greeke being called Sother, in Latine Saluator, in English both signifying a Sauior; and in conclusion, note from S. Bernard 4 creations of man: the first without man and woman, as Adam out of the earth: the second of man without woman, as Euah, of Adams rib: the third of man and woman, as we are: the 4 of a virgin, without man, as Christ of Mary.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The definition of the World.

THe world is Heauen and Earth, & all things therein contained, as well simple as mixt, and (as Moses testifies) was made by God. The Latines call it Mundus à mouendo, because it is in continuall motion; it is called of the Greeks Cosmus, à pulchritudo, because it is most faire and beautifull, as well by reason of the Elements, and such transparent bodies, as by reason of the resplendencie of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres: for indeede what is more admirable to beholde? which caused Plato to say, Eies were giuen to man to view the glory of Heauen, as may also appeare by Ouid;

Os homini sublime dedit, cælumq; videre.

For what is a more sure testimonie of the inuerfull workes of God, or what greater delight is there (to them that truly vnderstand it) then the beholding the glorie of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, in obseruing their motions vpon their Excentrickes and Concentrickes, in noting the diuersitie of aspect and radiations, with their retrogradations and directions, their magnitudes and distances, and such like? As for the name of Heauen, it is called with the Latines Cælum, quia cælatum est, pictum & ornatum.

CHAP.

Chap. III.
Of the diuision of the World.

The world is diuided into two partes or Regions, Elementary and Aethereall: the Elementarie part is subiect vnto daily alteration, and doth containe the Fire, Ayre, Water and Earth. The Aethereall Region doth containe in his concauitie, the Elementarie Region, and this Aethereall region is called of some, Quinta essentia, the Quint-essence, or fift substance, which is a body of it selfe, differing from all Elements, and things Elementall, aswell in matter as in forme, and no lesse in nature and qualitie containing no contrarietie, and being without corruption; such is heauen, and the matter thereof, but the Elements are farre otherwise, not simple, but compounded of viscotious matter: for a pure Element cannot be seene, because that which is pure wanteth colour, and that which wanteth colour is not visible, and therefore the Elements intermingle themselues according to their propinquitie, so that an Element is that whereof any thing is compounded: they are the first of compositions, yet of themselues not compounded: for they be imagined simple bodies in respect of other bodies, compound and mixt of these Elements: euerie part taketh name of the whole, as euery part of water, is water; and euery part of fire, is fire: They be diuisible into parts of diuers formes, and of the commixion of them is made and ingendred

diuers

diuers things of sundry kinds, as well things vegitatiue, as sensitiue, rationall or irrationall, and euery of these Elements hath & nourisheth therein liuing creatures, as the Salamander in our fire, which is but an imperfect Element, because it is mixt with viscotious and earthy matter: the Camelion in the aire, which there also liueth, and Birds which there abide: the Fish in the water, Moles and wormes in the earth, and man and beast vpon the earth: and you must know, that euery body compounded of the foure Elements, is elementarie, not that they bee Elements formally but vertually in mixt bodies.

Chap. IIII.
Of the Elementall part of the World.

IN the Elementall part of the world is contained the earth, the water, aire, and fire, the superficiall conuertie of euery one of these resting in the superficiall concauitie of the next superiour Element; and therefore the Earth hangeth in the concauitie of the water; the water, in the concauitie of the Aire, and the aire in the concauitie of the fire: euen as you see the scales of onions one inclosed in an other. Now for the earth, it is a round body like vnto a ball, darke and solid without any concauity, hanging by the prouidence of God, fixed in the middest of the world, insomuch that if you were in any other part of the earth, you should be no neerer to the heauens then you are in England, which moued the Philosophers to

to say: Stellæ æquè distare à centro terræ, siue in Oriente, siue in Occidente, &c. And the Earth (as you shall perceiue hereafter) is but a point in respect of the Heauens, & is by nature cold and dry. Next aboue the earth is the water, the earth hanging in the concauity therof, they both indeed making but one round globe, as may appeare by the Eclipse of the Moone, the seas being bounded and limited by the earth, as may appeare by Psal. 107. and Iob 38. the water is of nature colde and moist, in compassing the superficiall conueritie whereof is the ayre, and is diuided into three regions, the inferiour, superiour, and meane; the inferiour is warme by reason of the reflection of the Sunne-beames, reuerberated and beaten backe by the earth: the superiour is hote by occasion of the propinquitie of the fire, and there Comets and fiery Meteors are ingendred; the meane is coldest, as well by the remoteuesse of the fiery Region, as also for that the reflection and reuerberation of the Sunne-beames can not extend so farre, and heere all watery Meteors are created, as snow and such like: but the element of ayre of it selfe is warme and moist, hanging in the concauity of the fire, which is hote and dry, so that each Element hath qualities of the other by participation, as the ayre doth participate with the fire in warmenesse, with the water in moistnesse, the earth with the water in coldnesse, and with the fire in drinesse, so that two elements be extreamely contrary, as the fire, warme & drie, is contrarie to the water, cold and moist; and the aire warme

and

and moist, is contrary to the earth, cold and dry; so that there is in euery Element but one predominating quality, called the qualitie palline, because they be contrary amongst themselues, and cannot consist in euery element, as the fire exceedeth in heate, the aire in moistnesse, colonesse in the water, and drynesse in the earth; and what other qualities they haue, come by participation: of the materiall vertue, & naturall commixion of which Element, all bodies, perfect and vnperfect (which are bodies mixt) are ingendred. For you must know, that there is nothing in the world but is compounded hereof, as stones take most of the nature of the earth; mettals, of the slimy nature of the water; plants, hearbs, and all liuing things, take most of the aire; and yet all these haue part of the fire: and therfore some stones, as lime-stones, and thunder-bolts, take most of the fire; other stones more of the water then earth, as Christall, Birrell, & Pearles: and other participate more of the aire then earth, as such ỹ will not sinke. And so among mettals, some participate more of one element then of another: as lead and siluer of the earth; quick-siluer of ỹ water; copper of the aire; & iron & gold of the fire. So may it be said of hearbs and plants: the roots by their thicknesse participating most of the earth; the leaues by their moistnesse, of water, the blossomes for their lightnesse, of the aire; and the seed, by reason of the generatiue spirit, of the fire. So do all beasts participate more of one Element then another, as is said before: albeit some parts of them participate of the

other elements, as bones of the earth, flesh of the aire, the spirit vitall of the fire, and the humour of the water. Likewise the senses of man bee attributed vnto the foure elements; as the vnderstanding to the fire, the reason to the aire, the imagination to the water, & feeling to the earth. The like is of the outward senses: the sight is appropriated to the fire, for light is not without fire; the hearing to the aire, as caused by the reuerberation thereof; the smell to the water, for no smell is without moisture; and the touching to the earth. So be the acts of the body, and passions of the mind, attributed to the elements; as moouing slowly, to the earth: feare and sorrow, to the water: ioy, grace, and maintenance, to the aire: anger, fury, and vnrest, to the fire. Let this suffice, lest I be tedious.

Chap. V.

Of the Aethereall, or Cœlestiall part of the World.

The celestiall part of the world, called of some the Aethereal Region, or Quinta essentia, encompasseth and containeth in the concauity thereof, all the Elementall Region. And this celestiall part hath in it ỹ seuen Planets, & their Spheares, the starry Firmament, the Christalline Heauen, the First Mouer, and the Empyreall Heauen, as shall follow.

Of the first Heauen.

The Philosophers had no knowledge of this Empyreall

Empyreall Heauen: onely the Scriptures teach vs to beleeue the same; and is called the Empyreall Heauen, by reason of the clearenesse and resplendency. It is immoueable, made by God the first day he began his creation of ỹ worlde, and by him immediately replenished with his ministers, the holy Angels. It is the foundation of ỹ worlde, most fine and pure in substance, most round in shape, most great in quantity, most cleare in quality, & most high in place, where (as it is thought) remaineth the humanity of Iesus Christ; and hath therein three Hierarchies, holy Orders, or Principallities, called Epiphonia, Epiphonomia, and Euphumia; and these are called of some, Supercœlestiall, Cœlestiall, and Subcœlestiall. Now the first hath in it three orders, as Seraphins, Cherubins, and Thrones: The first excelling in zealous lotte, the second in knowledge, and the third in iustice. Epiphonomia hath likewise three orders; as Principalities, teaching inferiours duty to their superiours; Powers, chasing away euill spirits, comforting such as fight in ghostly battell; and Dominations, teaching men how to behaue themselues in spirituall conflicts. Lastly, Euphumia, or Subcœlestial, hath also vnder it three lower orders; as Vertues for comforters; Arch-Angels, shewing miracles; and Angels, working miracles. To conclude, here is the abundance of all goodnesse, and perfect felicitie, with the priuation of euill.

Chap. VI.
Of the first Moueable.

VNder the Empyreall Heauen is situate the First Moueable, called Primum Mobile, containing all other inferiour Spheares, and by his naturall motion moueth from East to West, and to the East againe in foure and twenty houres, and by violence of this motion carryeth with him all the inferiour Spheares, contrary to their proper motion, which is to the East. And many Philosophers thinke, that if this motion were not slackened by the contrary course of the inferiour Spheares, that the frame of Heauen and Earth would be torne in peeces, and nothing prosper or remaine, by reason of the violence thereof. This Heauen is pure and cleare without starres.

Chap. VII.
Of the Christalline Heauen.

THe Christalline Heauen is also a cleare substance, void of Starres, not subiect to the sight, perlucid, transparant, and most slow in motion, mouing (according to the succession of the Signes) one degree in 100 yeares, and accomplishing a full reuolution in 36000 yeares, but according to Alfonsus, in 49000 yeares. The reason why this heauē doth require so long a time, is because of the neerenesse thereof to the first Moueable, which turneth this heauen & the rest about with

with him by a contrary motion, as is said: and therefore the neerer any Spheare is to the first Mouer, the longer is he in accomplishing his reuolution. This reuolution of some is called, Magnus annus Platonis; because when it was cõpleat, he thought all things should returne to the estate they were at first. This Heauen is called of some, The watry Heauen, by the authority of Scripture, Gen. chap. 1. And in the Psalmes: All the waters aboue the firmament, &c.

Chap. VIII.
Of the Starry Heauen.

This Firmament is a most glorious Heauen, adorned & beautified with all the fired stars, whose naturall motion is vpon two little circles, the one about the head of Aries, the other of Libra, whose diameters is 4 deg. 18. min. and 43. sec. and is called the motion of Trepidation. But indeed ỹ motion of this heauen is three-fold: for first it turneth about from East to West in foure and twenty houres, according to the diurnal motion. Next, it mooueth from East to West, according to the 9 Heauen, and is called, The motion of the Auges of the fixed Starres: which Auges are points, limiting the greatest distance of any Spheare from the center of the world. The last is made by vertue of his owne proper motion: as sometimes towards the South, and other times into the North, which is called, Motus trepidationis, as is said. This Spheare maketh his whole re-

uolution in 7000 yeares; and this motion some times is called Motus, accessus, & recessus, onely proper to the 8 Spheare: & in this spheare or heauen is the Zodiack, and all the rest of the circles in the materiall Spheare imagined to bee. And this 8 spheare, according to Albategnius, is distant from the earth 19000 semidiameters.

Chap. IX.

The course, colour, placing, magnitude, and distance of the seuen Planets, with the thicknesse of their Spheares.

VNder and within the concauitie of the starry heauen is placed the Orbe and Spheare of Saturn, & so the rest successiuely, which are known by their colour and magnitude. And if any one require to know why these Spheares (being so many) are not subiect to sight, but seeme as one intire body; the reason is, For that they be Bodies perspicuous, cleare and transparent. But to proceed.

Saturne, mouing vnder the 8 Speare, is of a pale leaden colour, requiring 30 yeares to passe through the Zodiacke, and is bigger then the earth 95 times: Albategnius saith but 79. Alfraganus saith 91. their diameters being as 9 to 2; & is distant frō the earth 15800 semidiameters, but as Tycho Brache saith, 10550 semidiameters: and as the vulgar say, 237978 miles and a halfe, Saturne being from the firmament 120485 miles, so that the heauen of Saturne must containe in thicknesse 19604454 ½ miles, otherwise it could not

not containe his starre.

Iupiter is next vnder Saturne, faire and bright, ending his reuolution in 12 yeares: according to Albategnius, hee appeareth as the 12 part of the Sunne, and therefore is bigger then the earth 81 times. Alfrag. saith 95. others 91. their diameters being as 32 to 5. He is distant from the earth 10423 semidiameters, but w̄ the vulgar $159357\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whose Heauen containes in thicknesse $1899654\frac{6}{11}$ miles, and is below Saturne 78721 miles.

Mars, within the concauity of the spheare of Iupiter, appeares of a fiery coulour, running his course in two yeares, appearing as the 20 part of the Sunne, and therfore doth containe the whole magnitude of the earth once: and as Albateg. saith, a third part more. Some say once, and fixteenes: others would haue it twice, which is false: so that their diameters are as 7 to 6. Alfraganus puts Mars and the earth in a Sesquialter proportion, with an 8 part ouer, which is once and a halfe, and one 8 part. Mars is distant from the earth 4584. ferè semidiameters: but as the vulgar haue said, $80536\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and his spheare is in thicknesse 26308800 miles, and is vnder Iupiter 78721 miles.

The Sunne is placed in ỹ middle of the planets, most cleare & bright, the wel-spring of pure light; oculus mundi, anima & cor cœli, finishing his reuolution euery yeare, delighting (as a Giant) to run his course. And according to Ptolemeus, Albategnius, and Alfraganus, he is $166\frac{1}{2}$ times big-

ger then the earth, so that their diameters beare proportion, as 11 to 2. But Copernicus will haue the Sunne to be but 162 ferè more then the earth: so that their diameters are as 5.P.27.M. to one. According to the first account, the Sunne is distant hence 1150 Semidiameters; but with the latter 1142 semidiameters; and as the vulgar say, it is from the earth to Sol, 64811 ½ miles, his Heauen containing in thickenesse 343996 ⅘ miles: hee being below Mars 15725 miles.

Venus, vnder the Spheare of the Sunne, doth appeare very cleare and shining. Not three yeares past, being the Euening starre, shee was taken of many, at first, for a Comet: for indeed shee is brighter then Iupiter, ending her reuolution as the Sunne, from whom shee cannot depart more then 48 degrees: so that going before the Sunne, she is called the Morning Starre; and following the Sunne, the Euening Starre. She appeareth as the 10. part of Sols diameter, and therefore is lesser then the earth 26 times, their diameters being as 10 to 3. Alfraganus would haue the earth 28 times more then Venus: others, 39. others, 37. Tycho saith, 6 ½ times: she is from the earth 618 Semidiameters; and as the vulgar say, 41374 miles, lying below the Sunne 23437 ½ miles: her Heauen being in thicknesse 3274494 ⅘ miles.

Mercury, wandring vnder the Spheare of Venus, appeareth somewhat shining, but not very bright, beeing neuer more then 29 degrees

elongated

elongated from the Sunne, and therefore seldome seene. His diameter sheweth as the 15 part of the Sunnes diameter; whereby we may gather, that he is lesse then the earth 19000 times. Alfraganus would haue him 22000 at least. Others 32000. Others 3143 times lesse. But Tycho will haue it but 19 times; and his diameter to be to the diameter of the earth, as 3 to 8. With the vulgar he is distant from the earth 28562 miles, and is below Venus 1282 miles: his Heauen containing in thickenesse 253372 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The lowest of all the Planets is the Moone, whose body is encompassed within the spheare of Mercurie, running ouer the whole Zodiacke in 27 dayes, 7 houres, 43 minutes, and neere 6 seconds. She is lesser then the earth 39 times: so that the body of the Sunne containes the body of the Moone 6540 ferè. Herewith agreeth Ptolemeus, Albategnius, and Alfraganus: But Copernicus will haue the Moone 43 times lesse: so that where (with the former) their diameters bee as 17 to 5, with Copernicus it is as 7 to 2: and therefore the body of the Sunne must exceed the body of the Moone, 7000. of the vulgar she is said 15750 miles distant from the earth, with Tycho 60 semidiameters, whose heauen containeth 105222 $\frac{2}{11}$ miles, and is below Mercurie, 12812 miles.

As touching these distances of the Planets, you must know that it is meant when they be in their meane motion, neither in their Apogeon, or Perigeon:

rigeon: for then they be much further off, or farre neerer vnto vs.

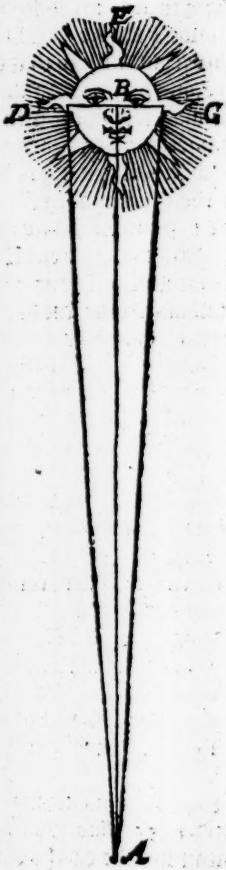
Chap. X.

Of the magnitude of the Sunne and Moone, and rest of the Planets, with their Diameters, and distances from the Earth, in miles, according to Tycho Brahe: and of the magnitude of the fixed Starres, and other secrets concerning them.

TYcho Brahe, a Dane (as by his workes, and commendations of our Soueraigne Lord K. Iames may appeare) a dilligent obseruer of the celestiall bodies, doth much differ in their diameters, the magnitude of their bodies, and their distance from the earth, from all other ancient writers, as it shall appeare by his demonstration of the Sunnes magnitude.

He first obserued by a hollow instrument of 32 foot long, that the greatest apparent diameter of the Sunne, being in his Apogeon, was 30 minutes; in his Perigeon 32 minutes; and in his meane motion about the Equinoctiall, or a little after, 31 minutes: reiecting vtterly the opinion of Ptolemeus and Copernicus, that affirme the apparent diameter of the Sunne in his Apogeon, to be 31 minutes, 40 seconds; in Perigeon neere 34; and in his meane motion 32 ½ minutes. Likewise for the distance of the Sunne from the earth in his meane motion, he reiects Ptolemeus 1165 semidiameters,

semidiameters, as too much, and Copernicus 1142 as too little, and iumps at the meane betwixt both, & so pronoũceth ẏ sun in his meane motiõ 1150 semidiameters fcõ the earth, drawing thereby more neere to a Germane, one Io. Franc. Offus. that wold haue the Sunne 576 whole Diameters from ẏ earth, which is 1152 semidiameters. Hauing thus presupposed his apparẽt diameter in his meane motion 31 minutes, & accordingly his distance from the earth 1150 semidiameters: Thus he demonstrates his Corpulencie.



DEC is the body of ẏ Sun: whose diameter DC maketh the angle DAC 31 M, at A the earth. Now ẏ distance of the Sunne from the earth, is AB 1150 semidiameters: therefore in ẏ right lined triangle

there

there is giuen two knowne sides, containing a knowne angle: (for D A and C A differ not sensibly from A B) so that the third side is P. 1122 $\frac{1}{3}$ ferè, and so many semidiameters of the earth doth the diameter of the Sunne containe: therefore his diameter is greater then the earths 5 $\frac{14}{17}$ times: by which, according to Cubicall numbers, ỳ body of the Sunne doth exceed the body of the Earth but 139 times; and no more doth Tycho allow.

Now the apparent Diameter of the Moone in her meane motion, is 33 minutes; her distance 60 semidiameters: the diameter of the earth containing her diameter 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ times, so ỳ their proportions are as 2 to 7. And thus briefly of these two Planets: whereby it may appeare, that according to Tycho, the diameter of the Sunne containes the Moones diameter 18 times; whereby the body of the Moone is lesse then the Sunne, aboue 5848 times: so that the Sunne, neither according to Ptolemeus, doth exceed the Moone more then 6000, nor yet according to Copernicus 7000 times: and in conclusion, the Sunne in his meane motion is distant from the earth 1150 semidiameters (as is said) in his Apogeon in Iune, 1190, and in his Perigeon but 1110 times, as in December.

Now for the rest of the Planets, according to Tycho, take them thus briefly, least I bee tedious.

Saturne in his meane motion, is from the earth semid. 10550. his apparant diameter is M.1.S.5. containing the earths diameter 2 $\frac{2}{11}$ times, bearing

ring proportion as 31 to 11, exceeding the earth 32 times.

Iupiter is from the earth 3990 semidiameters: his apparent diameter is M. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. and in proportion to the earths diameter, as 12 to 5, exceeding the earth but 14 times.

Mars is distant from the earth 1745 semidiameters: his apparent diameter not all M. 2. wanting about one third part: therefore saith Tycho, Per cubicam numerationem Terra aliquanto plùs quàm tredecies Marte major, that is, lesse then the earth 13 times.

The apparent diameter of Venus is 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ M. her diameter being to the diameter of the earth, as 6 to 11: so that the body of Venus is lesse then the earth 6 times, and $\frac{1}{2}$, and is distant as the Sunne.

Mercurie his apparent diameter is 2 $\frac{1}{6}$ M. which the ancient counted insensible; but Tycho saith, he being remoued something from the Sun. appeareth as a starre of the first magnitude: his diameter being to the earths diameter, as 6 to 11. the corpulencie of the earth exceeding him but 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ times, and is distant as the Sunne.

By that which is said, we may conclude for the common capacity, that the Planets be distant in miles, according to T. Brahe, from the center of the earth, as followeth.

The exact distance of the seuen Planets from the earth, as they be in their meane motion, according to Moderne obseruation.

Saturne is from the earth ——9073000 miles.

Iupiter

Iupiter ——— 3431400 miles
Mars ——— 1500766 miles
The Sunne ——— 989000 miles
Venus and Mercurie in their meane motion bee as the Sun: to which Copernicus also assenteth.
The Moone ——— 48760 miles

Of the fixed Starres.

The number of the fixed Starres, that the Astronomers take notice of, is 1025. But the Portugals haue brought home newes (by their voyages to India) of certaine other Constellations and Cloudes neere to the South pole; but those discoueries, as yet be not held probable, chiefly for that Ptolemeus, in respect of the place where hee dwelt, with a little more trauell, might haue found them out, but did not. The starres in number bee not infinite, as some thinke, as may appeare, Psal. 147. He counteth the number of the Starres, &c. And in Nahum, Chap. 3. ver. 16. Thou hast multiplyed thy Merchants aboue the starres of heauen.

Why the Starres seeme fewest in Summer, and most in Winter.

The reason is, because the predominating cold of the Winter is driuen in Summer into the middest region of the aire; where (by reason of the Antiperistasis, or circumstance of heate aboue and beneath) the aire is so ingrossed and thickned, that our sight cannot peirce through the same, whereby the lesser starres appeare not to the sight:

whereas

whereas in Winter the cold breaking forth, and dispersing it selfe, becommeth more thin, and the aire more pure, whereby wee may see vnto the Starres, as through a transparent glasse: or the light of the Sunne, which obscureth the brightnesse of the Starres, neuer departeth farre from vs in Summer, leauing a mixture of his light aboue the Horizon, whereas in Winter he is much depressed: for the darker the night, the brighter the Stars, and the more appeare, so the aire be cleare. And this is another cause.

Of the magnitude of the Starres, compared to the Earth.

Amongst the number of the fixed starres, there be six magnitudes, and the least is bigger then the earth as followeth.

Starres of the first magnitude are to the globe of the earth, as 6859 to 64, their diameters being as 19 to 4, and therefore containe the globe of the earth 107 times, and $\frac{1}{6}$ thereof, as the Heart of the Lion, Orion, the Goat, &c.

Starres of the second magnitude, bee to the globe of the earth, as 19465109 to 216000, their diameters being as 269 to 60, and therefore exceedeth the earth 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ times, as the right side of Perseus, the right thigh of Pegasus, &c.

Starres of the third magnitude be to the globe of the earth, as 15625 is vnto 216, their diameters being as 25 to 6, exceeding the earth 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ times, as the Girdle of Andromeda, &c.

Starres of the fourth magnitude bee to the globe

globe of the earth, as 6859 is to 125. their diameters being as 19 to 5, containing the earth 54 times, as the North Asellus, the former and later of the Kids, &c.

Starres of the fifth magnitude be to the globe of the earth as 1685159 is to 46656, their diameters being as 119 to 36, containing the earth $36\frac{1}{5}$ timss, as the third of the fourth in the left wing of Virgo, the right knee of Leo, &c.

Starres of the sixth magnitude be to the globe of the earth, as 9261 is vnto 512: their diameters being as 31 to 8, and therefore containe the globe of the earth $18\frac{1}{10}$ times.

Of Constellations.

A Constellation, called otherwise an Asterisme, is a representing of a liuing creature, or some other thing (after a certaine sort) as well for that the number of starres in that place represent the forme of such a creature, or such a figure, as also for that that these figures expresse some properties of the starres that are in them.

Of these Constellations, the number that be in all the Heauens, bee 48, whereof 21 bee in the North, in the South 15, and in the Zodiacke of the eighth sphere bee 12, as Aries, Taurus, &c. But besides these constellations, there be some other more lately deuised, as Antinous and Berenices haire. Also the constellations recounted by the Portugals; as the Crosse, the Doue, the Triangle, and the little Clouds about the South pole.

Of the twinckling of Starres.

The Starres do not twinckle, as we think they

do; onely our eyes bee deceiued by the motion of the aire. For as the aire hath one motion proper, that is vpwards: so hath it another motion improper, caused by the reuolution of the heauens euery 24 houres, which draw all the aire Region about therewith: by which meanes the apparant forme of the starres is distracted, seeming to cast forth sparkles, called twinckling: which we may well proue by a peece of siluer in the bottome of a swift running riuer, or by looking vpon the starre, which by reflexion be seene in the same.

But the Planets do not twinckle, because they be far more neere vnto vs, whereby their beames be stronger, and lesse distorted, peircing strongly through the aire, so that they shine cleere without any twinckling: for the neerer any light is vnto vs, the stronger is the beame of the light that proceedeth from the same.

What the Starres bee made of.

The Starres be of the same matter as the Heauen is wherein they be fixed: they be defined densior pars sui orbis: so that they bee of the same matter, though farre more thick, apt to receiue and retaine the light of the Sunne, whereby they become subiect to the sight. For let the light of a candle peirce through any hole vpon the roofe of some darke house, and the light of the same will appeare, and make that part shining and subiect to sight; whereas the contrary would happen in a light & perspicuous place: for the heauen it selfe is most pure and thinne, and not visible: and therefore some think the milk-white circle in heauen,

called of Astronomers, Galaxia, is more visible then the rest of the Heauen. Arist. saith, but untruly, that it is a Meteor; Others say, It is made by reason of the number of starres in that place, which confusedly mingle their light together, as Democritus. Therefore vnderstand a star to be of the same matter as his Heauen is, being onely the thickest part of his Orbe: which reflecting, not transmitting the beames of the Sunne, cause him to be more shining, and subiect to sight.

Chap. XI.

Of the sixe great Circles in Heauen, and the twelue Signes.

MAN, with the pencell of imagination, hath traced out in the 8 sphеare, 6 great circles, and alls 4 lesser: the great circles are, First, the Horizon, which some call the Fenitor, and is a great circle dividing the visible part of the heauen from the inuisible: that is, the vpper hemisphеare from the lower.

2 The Meridian is a circle passing by the poles of the world, and the Verticall poynt: to which circle, when the Sun commeth, aboue the earth, it is noone; and vnder the earth, night.

3 The Equinoctiall is a great circle dividing the sphеare into two parts: and when the Sunne is therein (which happeneth twice euery yeare) the dayes and nights are equall through ỹ world, vnlesse with such that inhabite iust vnder the Poles.

4 The

4 The Zodiaque is a great oblique circle, 12 degrees broad, diuiding the ſpheare into 2 equall parts, and croſſing the Equinoctiall in Aries and Libra, ſo that the part vpon the North ſide the Equinoctiall, is called the North part, and ỳ other betweene the Equinoctiall and the South-pole ỳ South Moitie of the Zodiacke; In the middeſt of this broad circle is a line called the Ecliptick, or Via Solis; for that the Sun and Moone be neuer eclipſed, but in that circle: ſo that there bee ſix degrees vpon the North ſide the line, and other ſix vpon the South ſide the Ecliptick, which is called North and South Declination, further then which ỳ Sun departs not North or South, being bounded with the Tropiques. This circle is called Zodiacus, ἀπὸ τοῦ ζῆν, which is vita; becauſe according to the motion of the Planets vnder the ſame, life is giuen vnto all inferiour creatures. Or it is called ζῳδιον, Zodion, which is Animal, becauſe it is diuided into 12 equall parts, euery part being called a Signe, and haue the name of ſome one liuing creature, or other, agreeing to the nature of thoſe parts: or by reaſon of the diſpoſition of the fixed ſtarres, agreeing to the nature of thoſe beaſts: with the Latines it is called Signifer, quia fert ſigna, or becauſe it is diuided into them. Ariſt. in lib. 2. de Generatione & Corruptione, calleth it Circulus obliquus, where he ſaith, that according to the acceſſe and receſſe of the Sunne in this oblique circle, all generation and corruption is made in theſe inferiors: the which Signes with their characters, follow.

1 Aries ♈. 2 Taurus ♉. 3 Gemini ♊. 4 Cancer ♋. 5 Leo ♌. 6 Virgo ♍. 7 Libra ♎. 8 Scorpio ♏. 9 Sagitarius ♐. 10 Capricornus ♑. 11 Aquarius ♒. 12 Piſces ♓.

Of which 12 ſignes, the firſt 6 be called Northern; the other Southerne: the Aſtronomers doe alſo diuide ſome into Aſcendents, as from Capricorne to the end of Gemini: others into Deſcendents, as from the beginning of Cancer, to the end of Sagitarius. Some againe be Vernall, as Aries, Taurus, and Gemini: ſome Eſtiuall, as Cancer, Leo, Virgo: ſome Autumnall, as Libra, Scorpio, Sagitarius: and ſome Hiemall, or Brumall, as Capricorne, Aquarius, and Piſces; which ſignifie the 4 quarters of the yeare. The firſt compared to ſanguine, and attributed to child-hood: the ſecond, choler, attributed to youth: the third, melancholy; attributed to elder age: and the laſt flegme, attributed vnto old age. Alſo ſome are of the fiery triplicitie, as Aries, Leo, Sagitarius: ſome of the earthly triplicity, as Taurus, Virgo, Capricorne: ſome of the airy triplicity, as Gemini, Libra, Aquarius: and ſome of the watry triplicity, as Cancer, Scorpio, and Piſces. Some againe are moueable, others fixed, others common. Some likewiſe be Orientall, ſome Meridionall, ſome Occidentall, ſome Septentrionall, ſome Diurnall, ſome Nocturnal, ſome Maſculine, and others Feminine, as ſhall appeare in their proper natures.

5 & 6. The Colures are two great circles moueable, and paſſing by the poles of the world, whoſe office is to diſtinguiſh the Solſtitials and Equinoctials.

ctials. They bee called Colures, ἀ κῶλος, with the Greekes, which is Membrum, and ταῦρος, which is Bos syluester, because the taile of a wilde beast being erected (which is a member) doth make a semicircle yet vnperfect: or as Schola interpretes it, ἀ κόλος, with the Greekes, or κόλουρος, the first syllable being short, ἀ κόλος, which is Mutulum, mancum, vnperfect, or maimed, and οὐρά, which is Cauda, the taile; because they appeare vnperfect, or maimed, being neuer seene all at once to vs: but (as it were) the taile, or some part cut off: these two circles, the one passing by the beginning of Cancer and Capricorne, appointing the Summer and Winter Solstitials: the other by the beginning of Aries and Libra, coequating ỳ dayes and nights, and crosse one the other with right sphericall angles vpon the poles of the world: and these foure times are expresst in these two verses.

Hæc duo Solstitium faciunt: Cancer, Capricornus;
Sed noctes æquant Aries, & Libra diebus.

Chap. XII.

Of the foure lesser Circles in Heauen.

These circles bee called lesser circles, because they diuide not the spheare into two equall parts, as the great circles doe, and they bee foure in number, called the two Polar circles, and the two Tropicks: of which Polar circles, the one is called ỳ Arctique, the other the Antarctique, both being made by the conuersion of the Poles of the Ecliptique, so that they be alwaies distant as far

from the poles of the world, as the Sunnes greatest declination from the Equinoctiall commeth to, which is 23 degrees, 28 minutes. The Arctique taketh his name of Arctos, which is the Beare, whose one fore-foot doth also describe this circle. This circle is also called Septentrionall, of Septentrio, which signifies 7 Oxen, represented by the 7 starres in the lesser Beare. The Tropickes take their names from the Greekes also, ἀπὸ τροπῆς, which is conuersio, or τροπὴ, which with Cicero, lib. 2. de natura Deor. is Reuersio, so that taking the Tropique from Tropos, it is a conuersion, or reuersion of the Sunne, because being in either of these circles, hee alwaies turneth againe towards the Equinoctiall.

Chap. XIII.

Of Time.

TIme is the measurer of motion, and (as Armandus saith) of Rest and Quietnesse, containing three parts; Past, Present, and to Come: Time present, called (Nunc) being a moment indiuisible, or the least part of Time, and yet the beginner and ender of Time: euen as a point is the least part of a line, and yet beginneth and endeth the same. For Nunc (now, this instant) doth knit tempus præteritum, & futurum, ending time past, and beginning time to come. There is also a space, or time, called Seculum, an Age in English, being an hundred yeares: at the end of which time, in Rome they were vsed to celebrate Playes, called Ludi seculares. There is another space

space of time, containing a thousand yeares, called AEuum, being ten Ages; but Iohannes de sacro Bosco, diuides the lesser parts of time into fiue parts; as Quadrans, the fourth part of the day, or 6 houres, an houre being the 24 part of a naturall day; 2 Punctus in the Sunnes account the 4 part of an houre, in the Moones the 5 part; 3 Momentum, the 10 part of Punctus; 4 Vnica, the 12 part of Momentum, and the last is Atomos, the 44 part of Vnica.

Chap. XIIII.

Of the day both Naturall and Artificiall, and their diuerse beginnings.

The day is of two sorts, Natural, and Artificiall: the Naturall day is the space of 24 hours, in which time the Sun is carried by the first Mouer, from the East into the West, and so round about the world into the East againe.

The Artificiall day continues from Sunne rising to Sunne setting: and the Artificiall night is from the Suns setting to his rising. And you must note, that this Natural day, according to diuers, hath diuers beginnings: as the Romanes count it from mid-night to mid-night, because at that time our Lord was borne, being Sunday; and so do we account it for fasting dayes. The Arabians begin their day at Noone, and end at Noone the next day: for because they say the Sunne was made in the Meridian; and so do all Astronomers account the day, because it alwayes falleth at

one certaine time. The Vmbrians, the Tuscans, the Iewes, the Athenians, Italians, and Egyptians, do begin their day at Sun-set, and so do we celebrate festiuall dayes. The Babylonians, Persians, and Bohemians, begin their day at Sunne-rising, holding till Sun setting; and so do our Lawyers count it in England.

The Philistians diuide the day into 4 quarters: the first is from the 9 houre of the night to the 3 houre of the day, warme and moist, moning to sanguine. The second is from the 3 houre of the Artificiall day, to the 9 houre, warme and dry, increasing choler. The third from the 9 houre to the 3 houre of the night, cold and dry, begetting melancholy. The fourth is from the 3 houre of the night, to the 9 againe, cold and moyst, causing flegme.

Iohannes de sacro Bosco diuides the Artificiall day thus into 4 quarters, calling the first rubens, the second splendens, the third vrens, and ỳ fourth tepens; whereupon the Sun is fained to haue 4 horses, Eous, Lampas, Pyrois, and Phlegon.

The Iewes began at Sun-rising, and so diuided the Artificiall day into 4 quarters, allotting to euery quarter 3 houres; whereby also they diuided the day Artificiall into 12 equall parts, calling euery part an houre, and beginning at Sunne rising: so that 12 a clock, or high noone, was their 6 houre, and Sunne set their 12 houre: so that where the Scriptures say: The Ague left him the seuenth houre, that is, at one a clock. So the labourers ỳ came into the Vineyard at the 11 houre, came at

fine

fiue of the clock: but by this 5 a clock is meant the houre of the Artificiall day, and not the Naturall day, the which is knowne according to the time of the yeare: for the Artificiall day is done some time of the yeare before 5, as in the 25 Chapter.

CHAP. XV.
Of the names of the Dayes, and their Etymologie.

THe Iewes call their first day Sabbatum, the nert, Prima Sabbati: the nert, secunda Sabbati, &c. according as it is written: Mane primo Sabbati surgens Dei filius: that is, the first day after the Sabboth, which is our Sunday, vpon which day the Romanes (calling the Planets Gods) began their account, calling ỳ first, the day of the Sun, the nert of ỳ Moone, the nert of Mars, the nert of Mercury, the fifth of Iupiter, the sixth of Venus, and the last of Saturne: still skipping to the third planet, because the 24 houres in the Artificiall day and night, are giuen to the 7 Planets successiuely: so that if Sol rule the first houre vpon Sunday (as he must, because it is his owne day) then Venus hath the nert, and so proceed, giuing euery of the 24 houres a Planet in true succession, & you shall find, that the 24 houre, which beginneth Munday, falleth to the Moone: therfore if any day be denominated by any one Planet, the nert day following taketh denomination of the third Planet nert following; which order after the Christians obserued. And you shall note, that

a day in Latine, called Dies, is so called, à Δῖος, which is Clarus: or à Δύο, which is Duo: because the naturall day is diuided into 2 parts, to wit, into Day and Night. Or it may be called Dies, à Dijs: For the Planets be called Dij(Gods) whereof the dayes take their names.

Nox, the Night, is so called, à Noceo, noces, because it is tempus nocentibus aptum, a fit time to do hurt and mischiefs.

Chap. XVI.
Of the Weeke.

A Weeke hath diuers names: in Latine it is called Septimana, à Septem and Mane, as it were, hauing septem Matutina tempora, seuen mornings: And so pars is taken pro toto. It is also called Hebdomada, ab ἑπτά, which is septem, as containing seuen daies. It is also called Sabbatum by the Iewes, and therefore it is said in Scripture, Ieiuno bis Sabbato, &c. Whereby Sabbatum is AEquiuocum ad totam septimanam. And you must note, that the Iewes Sabboth day was Saturday: but the Christians obserued Sunday for to begin their weeke, because on that day our Lord was borne, rose, and sent his holy Ghost vpon his Apostles.

Chap. XVII.
Of a Moneth: Solar, and Vsuall.

OF Moneths there be three kinds, Solar, Lunar, and Vsuall. The Solar moneth is the

spac

space of time that the Sun runneth through one Signe of the Zodiack, being 30 daies.

The Vsuall Moneth is the number of dayes according as they bee in our Kalender: and amongst the Latines, Romulus first distinguished the moneths, dividing the yeare into 10 months, because in that time a women might bring forth a childe; or because (during that time) it was not fit for a woman to marry after the death of her husband.

The first Moneth he called Martius, à Marte, of Mars his father, or rather of Mars in respect of warre, because as then the Romane Kings were vsed to proceed in expeditions. For it is rather thought that Amulius was Romulus his father, then Mars; Amulius being his Vnckle.

The next moneth he called Aprill, ab Aperiendo, because then the poares of the earth opened. The third is May, à Maioribus: the fourth Iunius, à Iunioribus. The rest of the monethes were called Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, Nouember, and December, because they were 5, 6, &c. moneths distant from March. But after, Numa Pompilius added two more monethes, to make them twelue, calling the one Ianuary, à Ianua: because as you passe per Ianuam in atrium, so per Ianuarium in annum. Or of Ianus, the God of Merchandize: who hauing two faces, so Ianuary hath two respects; the one to the yeare past, the other to the yeare to come. The other Moneth he called February, à Februo, that is, à Plutone: because then the Romans offered sacrifice to Pluto,

Pluto, and the infernall Gods, for the soules of their ancestors: or it is called February, à Febre; because as then in warme regions, men were accustomed, Febricitare, that is, to be sicke of an Ague: so also may September bee said, quasi septimus ab imbre, which is à tempore pluuioso. And to these moneths hee gaue some 30 daies, others 31 dayes orderly: so that when he came to Ianuary, he wanted a day; which he tooke from February, which he restored againe in the Leap-yeare. Then commeth Iulius Cæsar, and altereth the moneth Quintilis, to Iuly, calling it after his name: for that hee was borne in that moneth. After whom commeth Augustus, and calleth the moneth Sextilis, Augustus, after his owne name; and grudging that his month August should haue lesser daies in it then Cæsars moneth, hee taketh another day from February, adding the same to August, and thereby left February but 28 daies, whereby he did disorder the dayes of the month, that before did consist of 30 and 31 daies successiuely, making Iuly, August, and September haue 31 daies altogether, and February but 28 dayes: wherefore to auoid this inconuenience, hee was forced to take a day from September, giuing it to October, and another from Nouember for December. The which ordination of the moneths, and position of daies, is vsed to this present time, according to these verses:

Sep. No. Iun. Ap. dato triginta: reliquis magis vno:
Nisi sit bissextus, Februus minor esto duobus.

Which

Which is,
Thirtie dayes hath September,
Aprill, Iune, and Nouember:
The reſt haue thirtie and one,
Saue February alone.
Which moneth hath but eight and twenty meere,
Saue when it is Biſſextile, or Leap-yeare.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the Lunar Moneth, and the diuerſities thereof.

Of Months Ioan. de ſacro Boſco noteth foure kinds, as the moneth of Peragration, of Apparition, Medicinall, and the moneth of Conſecution.

The moneth of Peragration is a ſpace of time containing dayes 27, houres 7, minutes 43, ſeconds 7, thirds 15, fourths 36. fifths 55. In which ſpace the Moone runneth through the 12 ſignes of the Zodiack, and is called of ſome, a yeare: of which yeares it is not much for one to liue 1000: for 80 Solar yeares make as many within 40. But this moneth is accompliſhed certaine minutes ſooner or later, according to her ſwift or ſlow motion.

The ſecond is the Moneth of Apparition conſiſting of 28 dayes, vulgarly diuided into foure weekes.

The moneth Medicinall containeth (according to Galen) 26 dayes and a halfe, and is alſo diuided into foure weekes.

The

The laſt is the month of Conſecution, being a ſpace of time that the Moone departing from coniunction with the Sun, paſſeth round about the circle of the Zodiack, returning to ỹ point where ſhe left the Sunne, finiſhing her Moneth of Peragration; but finding the Sunne not there, becauſe he is carried by his owne proper motion neere one ſigne further, ſhe is forced to ſpend two dayes foure houres, 44 ′. 3 ″. and 16 ‴. to ouertake the Sunne, before ſhe can come into coniunction againe: ſo that this moneth is produced vnto 29 dayes and a halfe, &c. and is called the Moneth of Conſecution, for that the Moone proſecutes to ouertake the Sunne.

Chap. XIX.

Of the Lunar Yeare, both Common and Extraordinarie.

Of Lunar yeares there bee two kindes: the one is called in Latine, Annus Communis: the other Emboliſmalis. The common Lunar yeare is the ſpace of 12 Moones (not Moneths) or Changes, which the Latines call Lunations. It is called the common yeare Lunar, in reſpect of his accord with the Solar yeare. For as the one containes 12 Moones Lunar: ſo the other conſiſteth of 12 moneths Solar. The one hauing 360 daies: the other 354 dayes; (but in both there is omiſſion of fractions) ſo that the Solar yeare exceeds the common Lunar yeare, 11 dayes, of which the Epact is made.

The

The yeare called Annus Emboliſmalis, is a ſpace of 13 Moones, containing 384 dayes, ſo that this yeare exceedeth the common Lunar yeare 30 daies, and the Solar yeare 19 daies. It is called Emboliſmas, ab Emboliſmo, as Biſſextilis is à Biſ ſex. Sacro Boſco cals it Emboliſmus, ab ἐμβολὴ which is, quiddam inſertum.

Chap. XX.

Of the Solar yeare, and the Etymologie thereof.

The Aſtronomers make many diuiſions of this Solar yeare, which are not much needfull to be knowne, in reſpect of this Treatiſe. To be therefore ſhort, the Solar yeare is a ſpace of time that the Sunne by his proper motion departing from ſome point in the Eclipticke, returneth to the ſame place againe: and this yeare Solar is either Aſtronomicall, or Poeticall; the Aſtronomicall yeare is either Tropicall, or Sidereall; and the Tropicall yeare is either Equall or Vnequall. The Tropicall yeare taketh his beginning from the Vernall Equinox, containing 365 daies, 5 houres, 49 minutes, 15 ſeconds, & 46 thirds: but ỹ vnequall or apparent Tropicall yeare, contains ſometime more, as 365 dayes, 5 houres, 56 minutes, 53 ſeconds, and 1 third: and other times leſſe, as 365 daies, 5 houres, 42 minutes, 38 ſeconds, and 27 thirds. And this vnequalitie is made by the vnequall proceſſion of the Equinoctiall points.

The

The Egyptians wanting the vse of letters, set forth the yeare like an Adder eating her owne taile: so that it may be said, Annus ab Anguis, a Snake. We may depaint the yeare by a Ring, in respect they both turne round themselues: so may it bee called Annus from Annulus, a Ring: for a motion in a Ring finished, beginneth againe without end; and therefore Virgill

Atque in se suapet vestigia voluitur annus.

Some call a yeare, Annus, ab innouatione, because the strength and vertue of all vegetable things is renewed, and are passed ouer by the course of time. It is called Annus, ab An, which is Circum: and co In, by reason of the foresaid reuolution of Time.

Chap. XXI.

Of the Iulian yeare, or our vulgar yeare, and of the Leap-yeare, and the cause thereof, with the diuers beginnings of yeares.

IVlius Cæsar, Anno mundi, 3925. 45 yeares before the birth of Christ, and the yeare before his bloudy death, noting the falsenesse of the yeare then vsed, by the counsell of Sosigenes, an excellent Mathematician, made the yeare to consist of 365 dayes, and 6 houres, because it would be very difficult to computate these 6 houres euery yeare: for should you beginne this yeare at 12 of the clocke, and 6 houres, it must end the next yeare at 12 and 6 houres, and the next yeare following would end at midnight, &c. So that wee should

should driue the beginning of the yeare euery 4 yeares a day further, without the getting of a day; so that in 124 yeares, the Annunciation of Mary would fall to be where Saint Marke Euangelist is, or a day sooner. To auoid which inconuenience, Cæsar concluded, that at euery foure yeares there should be a day gotten by the surplus of the 6 houres in euery yeare: for 4 times 6 make 24 houres, which day he added to February, for that it is the shortest moneth; and according to y ancient, and also according to our Churches account, the last moneth; and this day they put at the 25 of February, so that the letter F is twice repeated, Saint Mathias day being obserued vpon the latter, according to the verse.

Bissextum sextæ Martis tenuere Calendæ,
Posteriore die celebrantur festa Mathiæ.

So that the Iulian yeare is twofold, as Iulian and Bissextil: it is called Bissextil of bis and sex, because the 6 Kalends of March is twice repeated: so may it be called Annus intercalaris, because of the day that is put betweene: so may February in that respect be called Mensis intercalaris, and so may the 25 of February, that yeare, be called dies intercalaris.

But since the Romanes haue found that this Iulian yeare was too great, and by help of Antonius Lilius, they haue abated the quantity of the yeare, making it to consist of 365 daies, 5 houres, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, whereby their account in the celebration of the festiuall dayes, and of the times of the yeare, differeth 11 daies from

ours, as in my Kalender; and yet is neither of these accounts precisely true, by occasion of the vnequall precession of the Equinoctiall points: of which here is no place to speake.

By this that is said in the Chapters before, you may gather that a weeke hath seuen dayes, or 168 houres; a moneth 4 weekes, 30 dayes, or 720 houres (I speake of Solar moneths;) and a yeare 52 weekes, 12 moneths, 365 dayes, or 8760 houres. But the Leap-yeare hath 366 dayes, or 8784 houres, wanting indeed, according vnto true calculation, 47 minutes, and 12 seconds: and so much doth euery foure yeares differ from our Iulian yeare, which is 11 minutes, and 48 seconds euery yeare.

And you must note, that according vnto diuers men, the yeare hath diuers beginnings, which some call *AEra*. Numa Pompilius did begin the yeare at the Hyemall Solstitiall; because as then the Sun began to ascend.

Romulus began the yeare at the Equinoctiall of March; because as then all things began to flourish, all trées and plants to bud, &c.

The Arabians begin their yeare at the Estiuall Solstitiall; because they are of opinion ỹ the Sun was made in Leo. Some let their yeare take beginning at the Autumnall Equinoctiall. The Egyptians count from the death of Nabuchadonozor; the Persians from Iezdegird; the Arabians, or Moores, from the preaching of Mahomet, who was after the birth of Christ, 626 yeares. The Astronomers begin their yeare ỹ first of Ianuarie,

and

and so do we take it vulgarly in England. But y Church of England, and the date of all writings, and such like, hath their yeare to begin vpon the 25 day of March. The Iewes began their yeare after two sorts, viz. for Feasts in March, and for other affaires in September. And so must we vnderstand Ezechiel, chap. 40. v. 1. The Spaniards did reckon their yeare for tributes, and all other payments, from the Emperour Octauian, vntill King Iohn altered it to the Nativitie of our Lord. And you shall note, that it was 500 yeares after the birth of Christ, that the Christians did begin their yeares at the Annunciation of Mary.

Chap. XXII.

Vulgar errours reformed.

I Told you before in what time the Sunne did finish his course through the 12 Signes of the Zodiack. And here you must know further, that he hath three motions, as slow, being in Apogeon, or his greatest Excentricity, and then goeth not aboue 57 minuts, 28 seconds in 24 houres; and sometimes but 56 minuts, 43 seconds. Swift, being in Perigeon, or neerest the earth, and then may go one degree, 1 minute, and 43 seconds in 24 houres: and his meane motion, at what time he passeth 59 minuts, and 8 seconds, in 24 houres by occasion whereof diuers things happen contrary, as the vulgar take it, as there be more dates by about 10 from the Equinoctiall of March, vnto the Equinoctiall of September, then there is

from the Equinoctiall of September to the Equinoctiall of March.

By occasion of this diuersity of the Sunnes motion, the vulgar be also much deceiued, that say, that the dayes do lengthen and shorten one houre euery 15 daies, which is false. Indeed from the 11 of March vnto the 27 of April, that proportion is true; but then from the 27 of Aprill it must be to the 17 day of May, which is 20 dayes, before the day be an houre longer, and then from the 17 of May (at what time the day is 16 houres long in ŷ latitude of 52 degrees, and 20 minuts) vnto the 12 of Iune, which is 26 daies, the day doth but lengthen halfe an houre, and 3 minutes. The like it doth in shortning.

Another errour do they runne into concerning the Dogge-dayes, wherein the old Computation was much too blame, in pretending a certainety for the beginning of them the 6 of Iuly, & ending the 17 of August, which is false, as I noted in my Almanacke 1607. But as there, so also in this Kalender, shall they be truely placed: the effect of the starre Pliny reporteth, lib. 1. chap. 40. of his Naturall History.

Another errour most run into, concerning the priming of the Moone: for it is not (as they suppose) alwaies vpon the 5 day, it containes a halfe quarter of the Moone, and happeneth, shes being 3 daies and 18 houres old, being then 4 poynts of the compasse to the Eastward of the Sunne.

Also you shall note that when the horns of the Moone hang perpendicular one ouer the other, then

then the Moone is 90 degrées of the Ecliptick aboue the Horizon; if the vpper horne inclins more into the East, then the lower horne doth, then thee is short of 90 degrees: but if the vpper horne be more into the West, the Moone is more then 90 degrees of the Ecliptick from the Horizon: but this is not meant degrées of altitude taken instrumentally.

Chap. XXIII.

Of the Kalends, Nones, &c. And what they be.

YOu must know, that in euery moneth there be three principall daies, which (as the Romanes pleased) gaue denomination to all the rest of the daies in the yeare, and they bee called Kalends, Nones, and Ides.

The Kalends be the first day of euery moneth, from which the dayes are accounted backwards, calling the next day in this regression, Pridiè Calendas, as the last of March is Pridiè Calendas Aprilis; they were called Kalends, or Calendæ, as it were Colendæ, because in old time they were vsed to sanctifie the first day of euery moneth in honour of Iuno: and therefore Ouid said:

Vendicat Ausonias Iunonis cura Calendas.

Or they be called Kalends of καλῶ Kalo, which is voco, to call, because the first day of euery moneth the Pontifex minor standing in an eminent place of the Citie, did make 4 cals, or more, according to the number of daies, that the Faires, called Nundinæ, should endure: & therefore in the plural num-

her they be called *Calendæ*, as it were calles.

Or they may be called *Kalendæ*, Kalends, à καλῶ, which is Bonum, because the first day of euery moneth, one friend was accustomed mutually to giue certaine gifts or presents to another, to the end that all the moneth following there might happen to them Bonum omen.

Now the Nones be certaine daies placed in euery moneth, wherof the most hath but 6, and the moneth that hath least, 4: they beginne at the Ides, and end at the Kalends. They take their name (as some say) of Non, because (during that time) the Romanes sanctified no day to their God, as may appeare by Ouid:

Nonarum tutela Deo caret, &c.

Or they might be called Noue, by reason of the renouation of their Images euery moneth: or they are called Noue, à Nundinis, which is Faires, or markets, because the number of Nones limited the duration thereof in euery moneth.

Lastly, about the midst of euery moneth there be certaine daies called Ides, which is (as it were) Diuisions; for they diuide euery moneth into 2 parts, and are a number of 8 daies, which in euery moneth (according to the number of daies in our Kalender) follow the Nones, according to the verse.

Octo tenent Idus menses generaliter omnes.

But some moneths haue more Nones then others, as in the verse.

Mar. Ma. Iul. Oct. senas reliquis, dato bis duo No-

Therefore if you take all the Nones and Ides,

of

of euery moneth, and adde them together, subtracting the whole from the number of dayes in the moneth: then is the remainder the number of Kalends in that moneth. And as there is Pridiè Kalendas: so there is Pridie Nonas, and Pridie Idus.

And you must know, that amongst the Ancient Astronomers, there be certaine vnfortunate dayes in euery moneth, the which in many matters they held ominous and fatall: But of the truth thereof let them iudge that are obseruers thereof; onely I will set them downe, lest of some the booke be condemned for their absence, and in such sort as no one as yet hath obserued.

Caap. XXIIII.

Of the infortunate and fatall dayes of the yeare, as also of the good and happy dayes.

IAnuary the 1.2.4.5.10.15.17.19.
February the 8.10. and the 17.
March the 15.16. and the 19.
Aprill the 16. and 21. Not so euill the 7.8.10.20.
Maie the 7.11.20. Not so bad the 3. and 5.
Iune the 4. and 7. Not so euill 10.15.22.
Iuly the 15.20.
August the 19.20. These not so bad 1.29. and 30.
September the 6. and 7. Not so bad, the 3.4.21.22
October the 5. Not so bad, the 3.16.24.
Nouember the 15.19. Not so bad, 5.6.28.29.
December the 6.7.9. Not so euill, 15.17.22.

Furthermore, Astrologers will haue in euerie

Mone two infortunate dayes, wherein they reconnt it most vnhappy to begin or vndertake any kinde of worldly affaires: and they repute them right perilous many waies else, the which dayes follow.

In Ianuary the 3 and 4 day of the new Mone. February the 5 and 7. March the 6 and 7. Aprill the 5 and 8. May the 8 and 9. Iune the 5 and 15. Iuly the 3 and 13. August 8 and 13. September 8 and 13. October 5 and 12. Nouember the 5 and 9. December the 3 and 13.

Againe, there be sixe most infortunate dayes chosen out of the whole yeare by some, wherein they aduertise no man to bleede, because of great danger of death: and for that the effects of the Constellations worke most wonderfull to death, and otherwise be right vnfortunate. It is therefore very ill to haue a child borne in them, for feare of an euil death: and bad and vnhappy they bee in other humane affaires, as the Auncients teach, and they be, Ianuary the 3 day. Iulie the 1. October the 2. Aprill the 30. August the 1. and the 31.

Moreouer, in every moneth there were two daies which were called Aegri, Mali, & Aegyptiaci: they be called Aegri, ab effectu, because according to the opinion of many, if any fell sicke in any of these dayes, they should hardly or neuer escape it. They be called mali, because it was naught to begin any kinde of worke, by reason of the euill affections of the Constellations: They be called Aegyptiaci, because they were inuented

of

of the Egyptians: and they doe also note vnto vs the ten plagues of Egypt in these verses.

Sanguis, rana, culex, muscæ, pars, pecus, vlcus,
Grando, locusta, nox, mors, prius orta necant.

Bloud, frogs, lice, flies, all cattell lost their breath,
Plague, haile, locusts, night, no man scaped death.

Now these infortunate daies were noted alwayes in the Roman Kalender, notwithstanding the inhibition of Augustin saying: Calendas mensium, & dies Aegyptiacos, non obseruetis. But yet to satisfie all, take them in the ensuing verses.

Armis Gunse. Dei Kalatos, Adamare dabatur.
Lixa memor, Constans gelidos, Infantia quosdam.
Omne lumen, Aaron bagis, Concordia laudat.
Chiyelinkat, Ei Coequata, Gearcha Lisardus.

Of the words in these foure verses, euery two serue for one moneth, the first standing for January. If therefore you desire to know the first of two former fatall dayes in any moneth, count so many daies from the beginning of the month descending, as the first letter in the first word is distant from A inclusiuely, according to the Alphabet, & where that number ends, there is the fatall day; as in April L, (beginning Lixa) is the 10 letter in the Alphabet, therefore the 10 day is fatall, and according to the number of the first letter (in the order of the Alphabet) of the 2 sillable, the said houre of ỳ said day is vehemently to be suspected. But to haue the second fatall day of the moneth, you must reckon so many dayes from the last day of the moneth ascending, as ỳ number of the first letter of the second word, for the month, commeth

vnto

vnto in the order of the Alphabet, as in Aprill M. for Memor, is the 11 letter in the Alphabet, therfore the 11 day before the last of Aprill, is a fatall day, which is the 19 day of Aprill: and so, as before, the first letter of the second sillable doth shew the most infortunate houre, according to the number thereof in the Alphabet. And you must note, that H in this account is taken for no letter. Againe, there be certaine vnfortunate and badde dayes in the yeare, called Dog-daies, as before is remembred. Likewise through England, the 28 of December, being Innocents day, is called Crosse-day: and so is it accounted euery weeke.

There be other daies recounted in a litle foolish booke, called the Booke of Knowledge, taken according to the course of the Moone, as thus. The first day of the Mone Adam was made, and that he counteth a fortunate day: but it is false. For Adam was not made the first day of the Moone: for the fourth day of the creation was the Sunne and Moone made, and Adam the 6 day: so that the Moone was made 2 daies before Adam: and what virtue should the Mone receiue by the creation of Adam? the like error is vpon the 2 day of ỹ mone for Eue, and so of the rest; which since their errors is apparent, they be better omitted then repeated: and for the truth of the rest, I commend to your experience. And you must note, that there be other daies infortunate and euill, caused by the motions of the starres and planets, and by the aspects of the Mone to the rest of the 6 planets, as in the ensuing Table is compendiously to be seene.

A Table of the Moones Aſpects to

	Conjunction.	*Sextile.*	*Quadrat.*	*Trine.*	*Oppoſition.*
Saturne.	An infortunate day: Journey not to princes; conuerſe not with old men, flye Husbandmen, and Rural labourers.	Ioyne with rurall people, till the earth, plant trees, vines, & ſuch like: But do not ſeeke the loue of women.	Conferre not with Princes & aged men, repaire thy abſtaine from phyſick and iournies, ſeek not thy deſire.	Accompany Rurall people, repaire thy houſe, plant vines, and till thy ground.	Entertaine no ſeruant, beginne nor vndertake no kind of thing.
Iupiter.	A fortunate day, Goe vnto great men, and Rulers expect good counſell and iuſtice.	Accompany Lawyers, and Eccleſiaſticall men, read Law and Statutes,	Study Philoſophy, & you may intreate of Law matters, as iudgements, &c.	Begin all honeſt workes, repaire & ſeek to Kings, Prelats, & Iudges, it is good to meet them.	Take thy iourny, it is good to meet with perſons Eccleſiaſticall.
Mars.	An infortunate day; Take no iourney, a uayd Souldiers and warfaring men.	Buy weapons & horſes for war, take iourny toward war, deale with Alchymie and fire-works.	A day of feare beware of contention, the peace & truce ſhal not hold.	Diſpoſe of all things neceſſary for war, buy horſes of war, make experience in alchimy	Take no iourny, hire no ſeruant, ſeek no loue of women, auoid copany of any
Sol.	Begin nothing but what thou wouldſt ſhould be kept cloſe and ſecret.	Repaire to Kings, Princes, &c. Effect thy buſines, expect the Office and dignity ſough.	Take heed of Princes and greatmen: for this day is to be ſhund in all affaires.	Giue gifts to Kings & great men, aske and haue, a league betwixt Kings ſhall hold.	Come not before great mē auoid this day in all thy affaires, as moſt infortunate.
Venus.	Dayes of pleaſure; Put on new apparell, ſeeke the loue of women, now they be tractable, aske and haue.	Good to ſeek loue of women: take a wife, women be fond.	Hire thy ſeruant, dayes of ſport, put on new apparrel, and take a wife.	Combe thy haire, ſeek the loue of womē, ſet thy childrē to ſcheole put on new apparrel: let not the ☽ be in *Le*	Haire ſeruants take thy iourney, proceed in matrimony: it is a day of pleaſure & content.
Mercurie.	Begione Calculations and writings, exerciſe Merchandize: let the Ambaſſador, or Meſſenger proceed.	Write Letters, ſeek Offices, ſet children to ſchool, accompanying witty men, and Singers.	Let Ambaſſadors, Meſſengers, or Poſts proceed iourny, excellent to buy or ſell.	Poets be buſy, make verſes, exerciſe thy things witty, let thy Children go to ſchoole.	Accompany Penne men, ſend Meſſengers, take a iourney, exerciſe the Mathematickes.

And you must note, that ỹ fortunate Planets be Iupiter and Venus; the infortunate and wicked are Saturne and Mars; the indifferent be Sol, Mercury, and Luna. So that the coniunction of the good is good; of the euill, bad; and of the indifferent, indifferent, excepting the Sunne and Moone.

Also the good in coniunction with the bad, is bad; the good with the meane is indifferent; and the bad with the meane is bad.

Certaine dayes of the yeare be also good or bad, according to the place of the Moone in ỹ heauens, and those places be called Mansions, as in the Table, according to which, the temperature and quality of the day is much altered.

A table of the mansions of the Moone for this age.

Man.	Beginning of euery mansion			Qualitie.	The Elections.
	S	D	M		
1	♈	27	53	Temperate.	Iourney, take phisick, especially laxatiues.
2	♉	10	45	Temperate or dry.	Iourney by water, sow, plant, &c. Do not purge or vomit.
3	♉	23	37	Very moist.	Make Marchandize, buy carrell, do not Nauigate.
4	♊	6	29	Colde moist most cold.	Plant, sow seeds, &c. Bad for mariages, and voiages by water.
5	♊	19	21	Dric.	Voiage, treat of mariage, set children to schoole, take medicines.
6	♋	2	13	Temperate.	Apt to warre, bad to sow seedes, plant, &c.
7	♋	15	5	Moist.	Apt to till the earth, & to iourney, &c.
8	♋	27	57	Cloudy and temperate.	Iourney, specially by water, take phisick, best in pilles.
9	♌	10	49	Dric.	Good to Nauigate, otherwise bad in all things.

10	♌	23 41	Moist.	Good for marrige, bad to iourney good to plant or build.
11	♍	6 33	Temperate, something cold	Sow, plant, deliuer prisoners, leaue laxatiue medicines.
12	♍	19 35	Moist.	Plant, sow, marry, bad to Nauigate onely.
13	♎	2 17	Temperate.	Iourny, Nauigate, sow, Plow, contract Matrimony.
14	♎	25 9	Temperate.	Sow, plant, take phisicke, bad to iourney, and marry a widdow.
15	♎	28 1	Moist.	Dig pits, delue, ill to voyage and marry.
16	♏	10 53	Moist and cold.	Infortunate and bad.
17	♏	23 45	Moist.	Buy beasts, seek to Widdowes, bad to Nauigate.
18	♐	6 37	Dist.	Build, sow, plant, saile, ill in marriage.
19	♐	19 29	Moist.	Warfare, besiege a Towne, Plant sow, iourney, Nauigate.
20	♑	2 21	Temperate.	Buy cattell, hunt wilde beasts, bad for Marriage.
21	♑	15 13	Temperate.	Lay foundations, build, sow, seek to Prince or Magistrate, marry not.
22	♑	28 5	Moist.	Take phytick, Nauigate, marry not.
23	♒	10 57	Temperate.	Take phisyck, iourney, ill to marry, or lend.
24	♒	23 49	Temperate.	Lead thy Army to battell, marry, sow medicine, voyage not.
25	♓	6 41	Dist.	Iourney towards mid-day, or hunting set, best for strife, lay foundations.
26	♓	19 43	Dist.	A most fit day for phyſick, in all other affaires bad.
27	♈	2 25	Moist.	Plant, sow, vse Marchandize, but do not Nauigate.
28	♈	15 17	Temperate.	Sow, vse Marchandize, marry, take phyſick, do not lend or voyage.

To

Chap. XXV.

To find what Planet doth reigne any houre in the yeare, and how long he reigneth.

TO go briefly to worke, resolue the houres of the day into minutes, by multiplying them by 60, adding to the product the odde minutes: the totall then diuided by 12, doth tell you how long a Planet doth reigne. The like for the night. But for the more ease behold the ensuing Table.

A Table of the Inequall, Temporall, or Planetary houres, for euery day and night in the yeare.

Hor.D. & N.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Nocti.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Nocti.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Nocti	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Nocti.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Noct
	0		12		24		36		48	
	H M	H M	HM	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
7	0 35	1 25	0 36	1 24	0 37	1 23	0 38	1 22	0 39	1 21
8	0 40	1 20	0 41	1 19	0 42	1 18	0 43	1 17	0 44	1 16
9	0 45	1 15	0 46	1 14	0 47	1 13	0 48	1 12	0 49	1 11
10	0 50	1 10	0 51	1 9	0 52	1 8	0 53	1 7	0 54	1 6
11	0 55	1 5	0 56	1 4	0 57	1 3	0 58	1 2	0 59	1 1
12	1 0	1 0	1 1	0 59	1 2	0 58	1 3	0 57	1 4	0 56
13	1 5	0 55	1 6	0 54	1 7	0 53	1 8	0 52	1 9	0 51
14	1 10	0 50	1 11	0 49	1 12	0 48	1 13	0 47	1 14	0 46
15	1 15	0 45	1 16	0 44	1 17	0 43	1 18	0 42	1 19	0 41
16	1 20	0 40	1 21	0 39	1 22	0 38	1 23	0 37	1 24	0 36
17	1 25	0 35	1 26	0 34	1 27	0 33	1 28	0 32	1 29	0 31
18	1 30	0 30	1 31	0 29	1 32	0 28	1 33	0 27	1 34	0 26

The vse of the precedent Table.

In the first row vpon the left hand find the length of the day or night in houres: and if there be any minutes annexed, find them in the top of the Table where they be set thus: 4, 12, 24, 36, 48. And so in the common angle shall you finde the length of the Planetary houres for the day, or night, vnder their proper Title. And if you want the iust minute, take the nearest: for the difference produceth no sensible error. As when the day is 16 houres, 24 minutes long: then the length of a planetary houre for day, is one houre, 22 minutes; and a Planet ruleth that night but 38 minutes, as in the Table.

The length of a Planetary houre thus found, it rests to find any time of day what Planetary houre it is; which as yet none of these little bookes haue taught. You must therefore learne (as hereafter) at what houre and minute the Sunne doth rise vpon the day proposed, and also the true houre of the day at the time proposed, by some clocke, or rather Sunne-diall; and thereby get how many houres and minutes the said proposed time is after Sunne-rising: The number of which houres multiply by 60, and to the product adde the odde minute: then the totall diuided by the number of minutes that a Planet reigneth, the quotient is the number of the planetary houre.

EXAMPLE.

The Sunne riseth at 8 of the clocke (vpon a certaine day) which day is 8 houres long, and I

am

am required to finde what Planetary houre it was at 10 before Noone: 10 is two houres after 8, 2 multiplied by 60, yeelds 120. which parted by 40 minutes (for so long a Planet ruleth that day, as in the Table) and the quotient is 3. Therefore I conclude it is the third Planetary houres: and if there had beene any minutes remaining, those would haue shewne how many minutes of the Planetarie houre had been spent.

Deale so with the night, counting them from Sun-set.

Otherwise.

Another way I can shew you. Hauing any time of the day giuen, and are required to know what Planetary houre is at that instant, you must consider if the question were made before high noone, or after: if the question were made before noone, worke as before: if after noone, adde the houre of the cloeke after noone, to the houre and minute of Sunne-setting: so haue you the distance of time from Sun-rising; then worke likewise as before.

Lastly, hauing found what Planetary houre it is, then must you seeke what Planet doth reigne that houre, which is thus done: Consider what Planet the day is called by, as in the 15 Chapter, and giue to that Planet the first houre, and to the next the second houre, vntill you come to ỹ houre proposed; & that planet which falleth to that houre is the Planet that ruleth at that time. But for more ease, behold the ensuing Table, which I haue newly made for that purpose.

A Table to find what Planet doth rule euery houre by day or night.

Day Re.	☉ Sunday		☽ Munday		♂ Tuesday		☿ Wednes		♃ Thursda		♀ Friday		♄ Saturda		Night Re.	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽
	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H									
☉	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11									
☽	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8	5	12									
♂	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0									
☿	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0									
♃	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8									
♀	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9									
♄	7	0	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10									

Seeke the day proposed in the top of the Table, and in one of the two rowes vnder the same day, finde the Planetary houre, against which in the first row vpon the left hand is the character of the Planet that gouerneth that houre of the day, vnder the title of Day Re. signifying Regniments of the day Planets, and vpon the right hand is the Planet that ruleth that houre of the night, vnder Night Regniment, as vpon Sunday, Mercurie ruleth the third houre of the day, as Sol the same houre of the night.

Chap. XXVI.
Of the natures and properties of the seuen Planets.

Something I would say, that when you haue found what Planet raigneth, you might likewise know the nature and condition thereof: but I must be briefe. For indede here is no place in this small volume to handle the same, in such ample maner as it ought to be.

Saturne (being well affected) is graue with authoritie, thinking of deep matter, disputing of grauity, a louer of secret matters, silent, solitary, laborious, doing labour and toyle, a gatherer of wealth, couetous, desirous of money, and studious for his owne proper benefite, a Zelotype, bearing care of his body, vncertaine in keeping promise, a louer of husbandry; and being made infortunate and weake, he is an abiect, squalide, excogitating of base things, a pick-thanke and complainer, fearefull, auoyding light, louing solitarinesse, sad, enuious, stubborne, suspitious, superstitious, vntrimmed, malignant, deceitfull, yet fearing deceit, couetous, austere, slouthfull, dull, and a liar. His nature is cold and drie, and is characted thus ♄.

Iupiter, being the onely signifier, and wel affected, maketh men honest, religious, iust, doers of good turnes, magnanimous, faithfull, verecundious, benevolent, manly, famous gouernours, of great diligence, graue, and modest, giuen to follow

low their businesse, wise, carefull to liue, louers of their owne, and of their friends, liberall, and without fraud. But being euilly affected, is more prodigal and prowd. His nature is hot and moist, thus figured ♃.

Mars, wel affected, is generous, fit for gouernment and rule, valiant, strong, angry, giuen to battell and warre with vehemence, apt, without fraud, fearing no danger, desiring reuenge, impatient of seruitude and iniuries, vaunting, not respective of riches: and being euilly affected, is cruell, vniust, a brawler, a tyrant, a murtherer, dreadfull, rash, vnfearefull, proud, drunke, turbulent, a blood-shedder, fierce in prouoking quarrels, and fearefull to performe, the author of discords, arrogancy and seditions. He is hote and drie, thus charactred ♂.

Sol, is the most noble Planet, he is magnanimous, industrious, prouident, ambitious; signifying Kings, Princes, Potentates, Labourers of gold; he is valiant, secret, honest, quiet, giueth long life, and a healthfull body, a sincere and very good minde, princely dignities, and riches, and aboue the rest, he maketh men curteous, famous, wise, rulers, louers, desirous of honours. His nature is hote and dry, cholericke, and is thus charactered. ☉

Venus, fortunatly affected, makes one faire-spoken, good, a louer of sweet things, pleasant, merry, faire, delicate in gesture, elegant, a doer of good turnes, pittifull, giuen to please, and apt to pleasures, giuen to singing and dauncing, impatient

of labour, gallant, and yelding loue to such, sociable, yet seruing God religiously. But being cuilly affected, shee is effeminate, fearefull, a louer of maides, spending much vpon them, without respect of fame or infamy, idle, sluggish, apt to lust, a Zelotype, or giuen to iealousie: Her nature is colde and moist, flegmaticke, thus characterea*.

Mercurie well situate, and fortunate affected, causeth a sharpe wit, maketh one studious, capable of learning, easie to be taught, wise, subtill, wary, and heedfull, accomplishing all things with great dexterity, obtaining a great part of Poetry, Geometrie, and the Mathematickes, without Tutor, desiring many differences, and disputing elegantly of many matters, of good manners, wittily applying himselfe to time and place, an imitator of the good. But being infortunate and badly situate, he is malevolent, malicious, subtile, crafty, forswore, lying, especially his essentiall dignities being of the bad, and he neare the Dragons taile, for then he is most ill.

The Moone maketh one thoughtfull, vnstable, vagabonds, fearefull, faint-hearted, prodigall: shee signifieth messengers, shipmen, Queenes, Ladies, also common people, fishers, and such that deale about waters, also such that are in continuall motion, as Lackies, &c. Also Widdowes, mothers, &c. She maketh one delighting to study Historyes, to walke from place to place, to Nauigate, plant, &c.

CHAP.

Chap. XXVII.

A briefe Discourse of the naturall causes of watery Meteors, as Snow, haile, raine, &c.

YOu must first vnderstand, that all watery Meteors, as raine, snow, or such like, is but a moist vapour, drawne vp by the vertue of the Sun, and the rest of the planets, into the middle Region of the ayre, where being congealed or dissolued, it falleth vpon the earth, as haile, or raine.

Of the Raine-bow.

Pliny saith the Rain-bow is made by the Sunbeames striking vpon a hollow cloud, when their edge is repelled, and beaten backe against the Sunne, and thus ariseth variety of colours, by the mixture of clouds, ayre, and fiery light together. But (as he saith) it pretendeth neither faire nor foule weather.

Of Raine.

Of these kinde of Meteors you may reade Aristot. libro 1. Meteorologicorum cap. 1. & 2. But briefly, Raine is a cold vapour, and earthly humour, raised from the earth and waters into the middle Region of the ayre, where by the extremitie of colde it is thickned into the body of a cloud, and after being dissolued, falleth vpon the earth.

Of Haile.

Haile is ingendred of Raine, congealed into

Ice, freezing the drops presently after the dissolving of the cloud, whereby wee haue great irregular stones fall on the earth: I haue seene them in that fashion 1610 containe 4 inches about: for the higher it commeth, and the longer it tarrieth in the ayre, the rounder it is, and the lesser.

Of Snow.

Snow is of the same humour that Haile is, but not growne together so hard. Pliny saith, Haile soner melts then Snow, and that Haile commeth oftner in the day then in the night.

Of Frost and Dew.

When in the day time through the faint heate of the Sunne, there is a cold and moist vapour drawn vp a litle from the earth, presently at night it descendeth againe vpon the earth, and is called Dew, and in the Spring or Haruest, it is a signe of faire weather; but if by meanes of colde it bee congealed, it is called Frost, and therefore Dewes come not so often in hote seasons, neyther when windes be vp, but after a calme and cleare night, frosts dry vp wet and moisture: For when (as Pliny saith) the Ice is melted, the like quantity of water in proportion is not found.

Of Winde.

Wind is nothing but many exhalations drawne from the earth, & inforced laterally aboue the sun.

Of sodaine Blasts.

A windy exhalation being throwne downe, and encom-

encompassed (as Pliny saith) in a thinne course of cloudes newly ouer-cast, comming at some time with such a violence, as it burstes & cleaues a drie cloud in sunder, & makes a storme, of the Greekes called Ecnephias, but when this cleft is not great, but that the windes bee forced to turne round, and role in this discent without lighting, there is made a whirle-puffe, or ghust, called Typhon, which is to say, the storme Ecnephias, sent forth a winding violense, & this winde doth beare many things away with it, changing frō place to place: but if the hole in the cloud were great, it is called Turbo, casting downe and ouerthrowing all that is next it. Pliny saith, no Ecnephias commeth with snow, nor no Typhon from the South: some say, vinegar throwne into this wind, breaks the gust.

Of Earth-quakes.

Plenty of winds, gotten into the bowels, holes and corners of the earth, bursting out of ẏ earth, and the earth closing againe, causeth the shaking, or earth-quake, and is a token of ensuing warre.

Signes of Earth-quakes.

When waters in wells, or pits, be troubled, & haue a bad sauour, the long absence of the windes, strange noyses, the obscurity or darkenes of the Sunne with clouds, and strangely coloured, &c.

Of Thunder and Lightnings.

When an exhalation hot and dry, mixt with moisture, is carried vp into the middle region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud: Now these

two contraries being thus shut or pent vp in one roome together, they fall at variance, whereby the water and fire agree not vntill they haue broken the prison wherein they were pent, so that fire & water flie out of the cloud, the breaking whereof maketh a noyse like the rending of cloth, which we call thunder, and the fire lightning: the thunder being made first, but the lightning first seene, in respect the sight is before the hearing; and of lightnings there be many sorts.

That which is dry burneth not at all, dissipating and dispersing: that which is moist burneth not likewise, but blasts, and altereth the colour: but that which is cleere is of a strange operation: it draweth vessells dry without hurt to the vessel; it melteth mettall in bagges or purses, and hurteth not the bagge or purse, nor the ware that sealed the bagge hurt; it breaketh the bones, and hurteth not the flesh; and killeth the childe in the wombe, not hurting the mother. Pliny saith, Scythia, by reason of cold, and Aegypt, by reason of heate, haue seldome lightning.

What things be not hurt with lightning.

It hurteth not the Lawrell tree, it entreth not past 5 foot into the earth, such that are shadowed with the skinnes of Seales or Sea-calues, are freed, the Eagle is free, &c. Many other wonderous and strange kinds of Meteors be there in the heauens oftentimes seene, as Comets, burning Dragons, &c. But this Volume will not containe an ample discourse thereof.

CHAP.

Chap. XXVIII.

Diuerse signes to prognosticate what weather is towards.

TO begin first with the Sunne, the best Prognosticator of all other, if he rise cleere, not fiery red, if he chase the clouds before him into the West: if at Sunne-rising there be a circle about the Sunne, and it vanish equally away, if he be red at setting: all these argue faire weather to insue. But if he be fiery red at his rising, if he shew pale and wan, if at rising he seeme hollow, if red and blacke cloudes be about him at his rising, or if his Raies be red both at rising and setting, if his beames at a morning or euening be contracted or short, if it raine at Sunne-setting, or his rayes looke darke or blew, or gather: if at his rising his beames seeme not bright and cleere; if before his rising the cloudes gather like globes mouing not into the west, if a circle of clouds appeare incompassing the Sunne, leauing not all his light, if his circle about the Sunne be broke; if at his rising he cast his beames a farre off amongst the cloudes, if he spread his beames before he be vp, if at his setting he be ouer-cast with a thicke miste: all these signifie wet, and often, tempestuous weather. Also looke if the circle called Halo, be blacke, for it signifies raine, and if it breake, windes, from that part as the fraction in the circle respecteth.

Presages by the Moone.

According to the Egyptians, if on the Prime day

day the Moone be faire and bright, it will be faire; if red, windes; if dimme and blackish, fowle weather, according to the verse.

Pallida luna pluit, rubicunda flat, alba serenat.

Marke the tips of her hornes when she is fiue daies old, with Pl. But best when she is prime: if they be blunt, raine; if pricking vpward, and sharpe-pointed, windes. Pliny saith, these things fall truest vpon the fourth day. If her vpper horne, which bends Northwards, be only sharp and pricked, windes from that Coast: but if the neather horne be so, windes from the South: if the fourth day after her change she haue a red circle or Halo about her, windes and raine. Varro saith, when the Moone is foure daies old, if she put her hornes direct and streight forth, it is tempest at Sea, vnlesse there be a cleare circle about her. If the one halfe of the full Moone seeme pure, faire weather: if red, windes, if blackish, raine; mistes and cloudes about the Moone haue like effect, as Halo, the more, the worse: whilst the new Moone is Croissant, and rising with the vpper tip of her horne blackish, telleth of wet after the full; but the neather tip being so, raine before the full; and if (as Varro saith) this blackishnesse appeare in the middest of the Moone, raine at the full: a circle about the full Moone, declareth windes from that part that the circle is most splendant; if her hornes at her rising shew more grosse and thicke then ordinary, look for raine plenteously, and that before long: if she appeare not before the Prime, the West winde blowing withall, colde winter-

like

like weather all that Mone. Lastly, with Pliny, there be 8 points in euery Mone, and so many dayes (according as the falleth vpon the Angles of the Sunne) which many onely obserue, and take their presages of future weather by, to wit, the 3.7.11.15.19.21.27. and the very day of conjunction.

Presages by the Starres.

Next vnto the Mone we may place the Starres; if the Starres seeme to shoote, windes from that quarter the Starre came from: the wetter the Spring and Summer, the drier the Autumne. Autumne faire and dry bringeth a windy Winter: a circle about any of the other Planets, great showers: if the cloud in Cancer called Præsepe, or the manger, standing betwixt Aselli, or the little Asses appeare not, though otherwise the Ayre bee cleare, foule winterlike weather: if the Northerne of these Starres be hidde, great windes from the South; but the other being hid, Northeast winds.

Of the Raine-bow.

If two Raine-bowes appeare, raine: a Raine-bow, presently after raine, faire weather.

Presages from Thunder and Lightning.

If in summer there be more thunder then lightning, winds from the coast it thundred: but if the lightning exceed, raine: lightning without thunder, betokens raine and thunder: if it lighten only from the North-west, raine the ensuing day; if from the North, winds thence; if from the South,

North-

North-west, or full west it lighten, especially the night, wind and raine from those coasts: morning-thunder, windes; but midday-thunder raine.

Presages by the Cloudes.

If the racke ride apace in the ayre, winds from that coast they come, the worse if it come from North or South: if at Sunne-set the racke rise on both sides from-wards him, tempest: black cloudes flying out of the East, raine at night: from the West, raine the next day; if the Cloudes be disparkled many together of the East, flying like fleeces of Wooll, raine for three dayes after when cloudes flie low, seeming to settle upon the tops of hils, cold weather ensueth; but the mountaine tops being faire and cleare, the weather will take up: if the cloudes seeme full charged, and look white withall, which constitution of the ayre is called by some Towers, by others White weather, haile is at hand.

If mists come downe from out the hills, or descend from the Heauens, and settle in the Vallies, it promiseth faire hot weather: mists in the euening shew a hote day on the morrow. The like when white mists rise from waters in the euening.

Prognostications by Fires.

From the heauens we wil proceed to our common fires.

The fire burning pale, or keeping a huzzing noise, stormy weather: if the flame of fire or candle mount, winding and wauing, as it were, winde-

the like if the fire or candle goe out of it selfe, or kindle, and take fire with much adoe. Further, when you discerne many sparkles gather together in the fire, knitting one to another; the coales hanging to the bottome, or side of the pot newly taken off the fire, the fire raked in the imbers, heareth a spitting and sparkling from it, if the ashes upon the harth grow together, or when the liue coale shineth brighter, or burneth more then ordinarie: all these be tokens of raine.

Prognostications by water.

If the sea, within the hauen, after the departing of the flood in a low ebbe water be calme, and yet keepe a noise and rumbling within, winde; if it do thus by fits, cold weather and raine; if in a calme season the sea-strond, or water-bankes resound or make a noyse, great tempest: the like of the sea it selfe; the puffins swimming aboue water, tell of cold weather for many dayes; the sea being calme, heauing and puffing vp, sheweth there is great store of windes within her, which will shortly breake out to a tempest.

Prognostications from Fishes and Fowles.

The Dolphin disporting vpon the waues, foreshewes windes: if they fling and dash the water this and that way, and the sea be rough, faire weather: the Cuttle, or little Calamaria Loligo launing and flying aboue the water, the Cockles, or Winckles sticking hard to the grauell, the Sea-vrchings thrusting themselues into the mudde, or

couered

couered with ſand, the croking extraordinary of Frogges, the low flying of Swallowes, the chirping of Sparrowes, the crying of Peacocks and Hearnes, the bathing of Crowes, the ſtinging of Flies and Gnats, the early ſtragling of Seamewes, the proking of their feathers by the Guls, malards & Duckes, all foreſhew winde or raine. Contrary the Water-fowle gather together and combate, or Cranes make haſte to flie into the middeſt of the land, or Cormorants and Gulls forſaking the waters, or Cranes ſoaring quietly aloft, or Crowes or Rauens gaping againſt the Sunne, are all tokens of faire weather. But if the Howlat cry Chi-uit, raine: Rauens crying one to another, as if thay ſobbed and vered, clapping themſelues with their wings, windes: but doing it by interualles of time, wet and winde: the late returning home of Jacke-dawes, hard weather: alſo the working of the Spinner, the buſie heauing of moles, the appearing of wormes, Hens reſorting to the roſt couered with duſt; the Ante buſied with her Egges; the Bées in faire weather not wandring farre abroad, Bells heard further then ordinary, the wallowing of Dogges, the alteration of the crowing of the Cocke, betoken all fowle weather.

Prognoſtications of foure-footed Beaſts.

The leaping and playing of ſhæp, & ſuch ſmall cattell, ſhew alteration of weather: the crying of Swine, Oxen & beaſts licking themſelues againſt the haire, or holding vp their noſe & ſmelling into

to the ayre, ſwine ſhaking hay, or ſuch like ſtuffe: beaſts eating greedily, or licking their houes, or ſodainely moue here and there: all ſignifie raine, or foule wether.

Prognoſtications from woods, ſtones, &c.

The hearbe Trefoile looketh rough againſt a tempeſt, and the leaues thereof will ſtand ſtaring vp, as if it were afraid thereof. Alſo if dithes, ſtones, or ſuch like, ſweat, or be wet, if wainſcot dores that ioyne well, be ſtubborne to open, if ſalt diſſolue in the ſalt-ſellar, or any ſolide bodie ſweate, looke for great raine: the like is ſeene by the piſſing of Dogges.

If there be a rumbling noiſe, or ſounding in the mountaines and forreſts, or if leaues of trees flicker and play themſelues, no winde ſtirring, which foretell ſome change of weather: the like prediction is gathered by the light downe of Poplares or Thiſtles, flying to and fro in the ayre: looke what is ſaid of the noyſe in Forreſts, vnderſtand the ſame here in vallies, and in the ayre. I cannot ſtand to runne into an ample diſcourſe of this ſubiect; leſt I driue the quantity of my Volume beyond my intent; but they ſhall be amply handled in a booke I haue to come forth, called Coſmologia & Meteorologia.

CHAP.

Chap. XXIX.
Of the foure quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter.

VVINTER, the first quarter Astronomicall, taketh his beginning when the Sunne entreth into Capricorne, during vntill hæ haue gone to the latter part of Pisces; it is the coldest time of the yeare, and the colder and drier the wholesomer, yet ouer-much colde killeth trées in a warme Region, especially such as be tender. A warme, and moist Winter is vnwholsome, and an enemy to husbandmen, but reasonable store of snow doth ranken the fields, and preserue corne.

The diseases of this quarter bee pushes in the face, leprosie, tooth-ach, red-spots, feuers, the scab, flures of bloud by the inferiour partes, paines of the eyes, palsies, gowts, and such like.

Of the Spring.

THe Spring is the most comfortable quarter in all the yeare, and is of nature warme and moist, for then the Sunne draweth neare to the Zenith, comming towardes the Starres of a warme nature, & then the East windes blow dispersing the superfluous humours, making the earth apt to bring forth all things, for the good and comfort of man: This quarter beginneth when the Sunne entreth into Aries, at what time the

the daies and nights be equal, and continueth vntill the 12 of June, at what time the Sunne hath runne through Aries, Taurus, and Gemini; if the Spring be much moist, the fruite will bee rotten and scarce, but weeds will abound: if hot, the trees soone bring forth leaues: the fruits of that quarter, as Cheries, &c. will soone be ripe, which being not gathered before their full maturity, will be subiect to wormes, especially in warme Regions, but it is seldome so with vs, though frequent in Italy. Roses will be frome, but not so sweet, and all such things shall better please the sight then ỹ sent or taste: if it be cold and dry, there will hoare frosts fall in the end of the quarter, according to the full Mone, the wine and fruits will be scarce; being dry and not hot, fruits will bee scarce, but good, with want of graine: if it be cold, the fruits will be late riping; if it be wet, with much South wind, and the former Winter dry with Northern winds, the next Summer will happen agues and bleerenesse, dropping of the eyes, and paine of the bowels: A dry Spring, with much Northern winds, and a wet Winter full of Southerne Winds going before, causeth women with childe to be deliuered before their time, or to bring forth weake children. Gal. l. 3. Aphor. 3. So that if the quarter vary from his proper nature, the commodities of the earth be made worse and scarce. The ordinary diseases of this quarter bee leprosies, red spots, tooth-ach, feuers of bloud, pushes or wheales in the face, small por, ring-wormes, falling-sickneſſe, paines in the throate and necke,

the Kings euill, wens, griefes in the Shoulders and Armes caused by blood.

Of Summer.

Summer is of nature hot and dry, like the fiery triplicitie, or like the cholerick: it taketh beginning when the Sun entreth Cancer, continuing vntill he haue passed ouer Cancer, Leo, and Virgo: and now is rage and choler most abounding, being the hottest time in the yeare: but in the beginning there rise certaine starres in Cancer, whose vertue is to make moist, especially Aselli, so that the Sunne comming to them, some raine falleth, to fructifie the earth: but comming to Leo, being neere Syrius and Procyon, starres of a warme nature, the heat groweth most vehement; to temperate which, the Etesian winds blow. Lastly comming to Virgo, which is a barren signe, ỹ constellation of Arcturus rising, a mitigation of heat is produced with some raine.

If Summer be ouer-wet, the Summer fruits shall putrifie, and there will be but small store of graine: there will be many sicknesses: if it be only dry, there will happen want of graine, and Summer fruits will be wholesome: the fishes shall die in waters, great sicknesses will happen. If it exceed in heate, many sicknesses also will happen, with great store of Summer fruits. If (to conclude) it be cold, the yeare will be wholesome, but the fruits rotten.

This quarter, as it is hot and dry in nature, so doth

both it accordingly alter the humors in mans body, bringing all fruits to their ripenesse, cattell to their fatnesse, and men to their wealth: the sicknesses agreeing to the nature thereof, bee grisles and torments about the breast, ribs, and splene, pushes, leprosie, and diseases of the face, as in the Spring: bleard and sore eyes, with other impediments therein, the pluriſie, cough, heart, and stomack-aking, sorrow, vexations, feuers of blood, Apostumes, Pestilence, Feuers, the Iaundise, paines in the belly and secret parts, with other infirmities proceeding of melancholy.

Of Autumne.

AUtumne is ỹ fourth and last quarter Astronomicall, but ỹ third according to our English accompt, by nature is cold and dry, melancholy, like old age, resembling the element of the earth, beginning at the Sunnes first ingresse into Libra, producing thereby a second Equinoctiall, coequating the daies with the nights, which may also bee called our second Spring, making an apt time to take Physick, bleed, &c. But in that Libra is a Signe of the Aery triplicity, there is produced heat, with temperate moysture; but comming to Scorpio, the aire is made more cold and moist: for Scorpio is of the watry triplicity; but comming to Sagittarius, a signe of the fiery triplicity, accompanied with certaine starres of a warme nature, there is made a restraint of the extremitie of wet and cold, for the good of such as sow and plow.

If Autumne be moſt moiſt, grapes will be putrified, and wine bad, if the end be wet, there will be want of fruit the enſuing yeare: if the beginning be dry, there will be penuria Milij: if hot, many ſicknelles and euils; if cold, there is loſſe of harueſt-fruits in quantity, iuyce, and beauty.

The diſeaſes of this quarter properly be paines in the back, darkneſſe of ſight, retention of vrine, fluxes of bloud., paines in the backe and priuy parts, with infirmities in the face, as in the Spring, alſo the Canker, Fiſtuloes, Emerods, the ſtone and grauell, feuers of bloud, and impediments in the eyes.

And here note, that Winter, in Latine Hyems, is ſo called, ab imo, which is dimidium, for the vulgar people doe diuide the yeare into two parts, Summer and Winter, Winter being ꝑ greater. Ver the Spring, is ſo called à vireo vires, becauſe then omnia virent, all things flourith. Æſtas ſummer, is ſo called ab æſtu, which is à feruore, by reaſon of heate. Laſtly, Autumnus, Autumne, or Harueſt, is ſo called à bonorum anni augmentatione: or it taketh name with Hipocrates, ab ortu Arcturi, during till the Veſpertine ſetting of the Pleiades, or of Autumnus, which is morbidum, or tempeſtiuoſum: and theſe foure times bee reſembled to the foure Regions of the World, to the foure Cardinall Windes, to the foure Elements, to the foure Quarters, to the foure Humors, and to the foure Ages, as in the enſuing Table.

Regions

	Warme and dry	Hot & moyſt.	Cold & moyſt.	Cold & dry.
Regions of the world.	Oriens.	Merid.	Occid.	Septē.
Cardinall winds.	Eaſt.	South.	Weſt.	North.
4 Elements.	Fire.	Aire.	Water,	Earth.
4 Quarters of the yeare.	Sūmer.	Spring	Winter	Autu.
4 Humours.	Choler.	Sangu.	Fleame	Melan.
4 Ages.	Youth.	Ma. ſta	Age.	old age

Chap. XXX.

Certaine predictions of the weather in euery moneth, with neceſſarie Abſtracts, and the Poeticall riſing of the Starres.

Ianuarie.

New-yeares day in the morning being red, portends great tempeſt and warre: after riſeth Orions girdle veſpertine, troubling the aire, cauſing South-weſt winds, the 10 and 11 day doth Lucida Corona produce by a veſpertine ſetting, about which time alſo riſeth Aſellus and Præſepe, great cauſers of raine, the more Iupiter being in moiſt ſignes: ꝑ 12 day Aſellus riſeth Coſmicall, the 13 Præſepe ſetteth Coſmicall: the 20 the South part of Aſellus riſeth Chronicall: the 28 Sirius riſeth Veſpertinus: the 30 Eagle riſeth Coſmicall. All which with Ptolemeus bring wet, and tempeſt: ſome ſay, if the Sun ſhine the 11 of

January, there shall be much wind: others prognosticate of Saint Pauls day, saying: if the Sun shine, it is a token of a happy yeare: if raine or snow, indifferent: if misty, great dearth; but if it thunder, there will be great winds and death that yeare.

The Abstract.

Cut timber, rid fruit-trees of superfluous branches, vncouer their roots, drench weake and sicke cattell, Kine with vetiuce, Horses with water and ground malt, sodden with a little bran: dig Gardens, lib and geld for rearing.

February.

The third day Regulus riseth Chronicall, the fourth he setteth Cosmicall, of whom Ptol. saith, the cleere starre in the heart of the Lyon beginning to set, the North wind bloweth, with often raine. Carda. saith, it raiseth the South-west winds. The 9 the taile of the Dolphin doth set vespertine, which Ptol. saith, bringeth winds and snow, and the more raine the winds being South. Some say, thunder vpon Shroue-tuesday foretelleth winde and store of fruit, and plenty, the Sun-beames being early abroad: others affirme, that so much he shineth that day, and the like hee shineth euery day in Lent.

The Abstract.

Set, cut, and lay Quicke-sets and Roses, sow beanes

beanes, peaſe, and oates, eſpecially the land being cold and ſtiffe: furniſh your gardens with ſallads for Summer.

March.

The 6 day Vindemiator riſeth veſpertine, bringing North winds with frosts: the 8 riſeth the Rammes-horne, ſnow or raine: the 10 Arcturus riſeth Chronicall, cauſing tempeſts. Carda. ſaith, at the veſpertine riſing of this ſtarre, Swallowes be ſeene, and the Spring commeth. Stadius cap. 7. at the veſpertine ſetting of Arcturus, ſwallowes depart by multitudes, and at his veſpertine riſing come againe: and this riſing bringeth South-weſt winds, and by-weſt, blowing commonly 12 daies with raine or haile, ending in the weſt. Herewith agreeth Ptol. Plin. Stadius, Columell, and others, eſpecially being furthered with the radiation of the Moone, or Mars. The 11 or 12 day Sol entreth Aries, ehe Weſt winds blow, Stormes come, with Ptol. in Egypt they came the 17. of May. The 21. Spica Virginis ſetteth Coſmicall, cloudy.

Some ſay, ſo many miſts in March, ſo many hoare froſts after Easter.

The Abſtract.

Now (regarding winde and weather) graft, alſo couer the rootes of your trees opened in De-

cember or Ianuary, with ranke earth: ſow peaſe, beanes, oates, parſneps, onions, artichockes, cowcumbers, ſage, & mellons; manure barly-land, but in cold clay ground ſow at the end of the moneth.

Aprill.

The 17 of April, Auguſtus terminus Pleiadum, one of the ſeuen Starres, riſeth Coſmicall, the other following a little after, cauſing Weſt winds: the 22 the South part of Lucida Lancis ſetteth Coſmicall, often prouoking ſhowers of raine. Some ſay, if it raine vpon Aſcenſion day (which ſometimes falleth in Aprill) it doth betoken ſcarcitie of all kind of food for cattell, but being faire, it ſignifieth plenty.

The Abſtract.

Yet it is good to ſow Barley, chiefly in ſtrong land: ſome kind of garden ſeeds ſow now alſo, as Mellons, Citrions, Cowcumbers, & Artichockes: ſow likewiſe Hempe & Flax, ſetting ſome garden-hearbs towards the end of the moneth. Now the time beginneth to barke Trees, and to yeeld to good Day-men natures aboundance.

May.

The fourth of May, Sirius, or Canis maior ſetteth veſpertine, tempeſt from the South and North-

North-east, and by north; and as Stadius saith, if the full Mone happen within two daies before or after, it prognosticats blasting to corne and other flowers. The 6 and 7 Hyades beginne to set, the South blowing with raine: So Ptol. speaketh of the setting of the 7 Starres. The 9. Pleiades set Chronicall, causing South-winds, which with Ptol, at last turne into the West. The 11. the Buls Eye setteth; the 18 Procyon setteth Heliacall, making wine rage in Cellars, with Stadius. The 23 the Eagle riseth Chronicall, which happening at the new or full Mone, all fruites bee hurt with wormes and Caterpillers, with Carda. The 24 the 7 starres rise Cosmicall; the 27 the Buls Eye riseth Cosmicall; both which foreshew raine, and hurt to vines.

Some say, the Sunne shining vpon the 29 day, vines shall prosper well; also in the end of May Okes beginne to beare blossomes; which happening, foreshewes much tallow and fruit.

The Abstract.

In the beginning you may sow Barley, set and sow tender hearbs and seeds, as sweet-Marioram, Summer-sauory, Basill, &c. Set Stilles to worke, vsing May-dew therein, stirring Land for wheate and Rye.

Iune.

The 6 day the lesser Dogge setteth vespertine, which happening at the full Mone, hurts all fruits.

fruits. Stadius saith, if it happen at full Moone, it bringeth mischiefe to sweet flowers and vines, by reason of his burning heate. The 12 Sol enters Cancer, Vine and Olives flourish: the 16 Arcturus setteth Cosmicall, making the aire intemperate: the 21 the left side of Orion riseth Cosmicall, raising the West windes. If it raine the 24 day, Hazell-nuts do not prosper.

The Abstract.

Set Gilloflowers and Rosemary. Sow Lettuce three or foure daies after the full, which is also good from February to the end of September: sheare sheepe, fetch home fewell, and towards the end of the moneth begin to mow.

Iuly.

THe 2 day riseth Orions Girdle, and is a Criticall day: for if it raine this day it doth continue so often for 4 weeks. Stadius saith, if Iupiter be aspected with Mars, Mercury, or the Sunne at this rising, great tempest is portended at the rising of the great Dogge, and foresheweth North-east winds, and by-North, corruption of the aire, with the rising of the Etesian windes. The 13 Lucida Coronæ setteth Chronicall: the 23 the North part of Asellus setteth vespertine, at which time, with Ptol. the North-east, and by-East winds blow, as forerunners of ỹ Etesian winds;

Carda:

Carda: these winds, as fore-runners of the rising of the Dogge, blow 8 dayes before, with which Stadius agreeth. Some say, if it be faire three Sundaies before S. Iames day, corne will bee good: but wet, corne withereth.

The Abstract.

At the full Moone gather flowers and seedes, and let your flowers rather dry in the shade then the Sunne: for the Sunne draweth away their vertue: but to auoid corruption, before you take them away, let the Sunnes heate bee vpon them a while. Take heed of suddaine colds, for nothing sooner breedeth the plague: and therefore to drinke being hot, is naught. It were vaine to tell good husbands that it is now fit for them to bee in Medowes, and else-where to prouide for Winter: Therefore I will commend this rime to sluggards and idle persons.

Labour in Summer, take paines with the Ant,
Else in the Winter, liue cold, and in want.

August.

THe first of August ẏ grea: Dogge riseth Cosmicall. Carda. saith, at the rising of this starre all liuing creatures bee troubled; and that it is scarce possible that drynesse and sickenesse should not be. Stadius recounts many more enormities, as troubling of Wine in Cellars, Dogges going mad

mad, flures of the Seas & waters, death of fishes, with the extremity of heat, especially if Mars or Iupiter be in fiery signes. Diaphanes saith, if at the rising of the great Dogge with the Sun, the Moone be in Aries, it doth prefignificate raine and tempest; in Taurus, storms; in Gemini, pestilence; in Cancer, dryneſſe; in Leo, burning heat; in Virgo, showers often, with untimely birth of children; in Libra, great dryneſſe; in Scorpio, plagues; in Sagitarius, or Capricorne, raine and tempest; in Aquarius drought and sickneſſe; in Pisces, raine the ensuing yeare. But these Stadius saith, be not knowne to him for truths: for hee holds them more substantiall that bee taken, Ex varijs Commixtionum causis. The 3 day the Eagle setteth Cosmicall, the South-west, and by-west winds blowing with great heate. Carda. saith, it raiseth the Etesian windes, which with Ptol. do continue 21 dayes: the 8. Regulus riseth Cosmicall, raising North-east, & by-north winds: the 13 day ♄ great Dogge riseth Heliacall, which limits the beginning of the Grecian yeare; and of this rising be diuers obseruations: if then the heauen be cloudy and darke, it signifieth a heauy time with plagues, &c. but being faire and cleere, it is good. Also the 13 of August the Dolphine setteth Cosmicall, bringing raine, and beginning Autumne, according to Ptol. The 24 is S. Bartholomewes day, if the winde change not the following night, the vulgar hold it good. Stadius recounts tempests, with haile, &c. to come from the West, and North-west part, in the end of

August,

Auguſt, which often do hurt.

The Abſtract.

Reape Wheate and Rye, ſow Winter hearbes in the new Moone: ſtirre land for Wheate and Rye, and about the end of the Moneth downe with Oates, as before, according to the goodnes of your ſoyle. Looke more in Iuly.

September.

The firſt day of this moneth is Criticall: if it do not raine then, the reſt of Autumne is like to be dry: the 12 day Arcturus riſeth Coſmicall, rains: and with Ptol. after two dayes Swallowes leaue to be ſeene. The 13 day is Equinoctiall, windes from Weſt, North-weſt: the 17 Lucidæ Coronæ riſeth Coſmicall, Ptol. windes turne, troubling the ſeas with winterly wether. So many daies old the Moone is on Michaelmas day, ſo many flouds will happen that Winter.

The Abſtract.

Cut downe your Lent-tilling, gather the fruites of your trees, conuerting them to vſe, as Crabbes for Veriuice, &c. About the middeſt of the Month ſow Wheate and Rye in cold and ſtrong land: ſow Winter Parſneps, and Carrets: get Hiues, &c.

October.

October.

The 15 day the Dragons Taile setteth vespertine: after this day wee must erpect no more warmnesse: and therefore the Germanes call it, den Galen Summer. The 21 the East winds blow: the 26 the left foot of Orion setteth with the 12 degree of Scorpio; causing often great raine: If leaues now hang vpon the trees, some say, it portends a cold winter, or many Caterpillers.

The Abstract.

Sow Wheat and Rye, the sooner the better, for feare of raine. The new Moone maketh a fit time to set and remoue yong trees, as the Plum, Peare, Apple, and Bay-tree, to set Nuts, Akornes, &c. and after the full Moone gather your winter-fruits.

Nouember.

The 4 or 5 day the Scorpions heart setteth vespertine, which with Astrologers is a Criticall day. The 5. day the Dogge setteth, bringing southernly weather: the like iudge of Orion, which setteth about this time. The 8 day Suculæ, or Hyades set Cosmicall, frost or raine: the 10 the Pleiades set Cosmicall: if then the Heauen bee cloudy, it denunciates a wet Winter: if dry, a sharpe

sharpe Winter. Pliny saith: Succularum & Pleiadarum occasum terra marique turbidum esse. The 24 Arcturus setteth Heliacall, causing often raine, with Cardanus.

The Abstract.

The time is apt to mak Malt, to kill Bacons, to cut Ashes, to sow, if you were too late the last moneth, to set Crabbe-tree stockes, to remoue Trees, as in the last moneth in the increasing of the Moone, but in the wane set beanes, pease, &c. Also now vncouer the rootes of your Apple-trees, and so let them rest till March.

December.

THe 6 of December is Dies Nicholai, of which Cardanus thus saith: Proximi septem Dies à Bruma totidemque ante, rarò ventis infestantur: they bee called Halcyon dayes. Stadius saith, about the Brumall Solstitiall there doth happen Halcyon, or most Tranquill weather: the 26 day the faire starre Arcturus setteth vespertine, and then with Carda. the South-winds blow.

Some say, if Christmas day come in the new Moone, it is a token of a good yeare, and so much the better, by how much it is neerer the new Moone: the contrary happeneth in the decrease.

The

The Abstract.

The time is good to fall timber, to vncouer the rootes of Apple-trees, to fallow land for Barley, to set beanes, peaſe, &c. the wether being not too hard: and now Fowlers be buſie with Lime-twigs, and other Engines to take Fowles. Let a warme fire be thy bathe, the Kitchin thy Apothecaries ſhop, and good hot meate thy dyet: to which, according to thy abilitie, inuite thy neighbour. Therfore to conclude,

If thou be poore, and canſt not feaſt at all,
Go feaſt with ſuch as ſhall to feaſting call.

Chap. XXXI.

Predictions of euery day more particularly.

TO giue you iudgement of the temperature of euery particular day, there muſt be great care had, and many things obſerued, as the quality of the ſigne, the Lord of the lunation, the quality of the Abſids, and of the Planets: for there is no great change of wether vnleſſe Saturne, Iupiter, or Mars be aſpected: alſo the meeting of the Planets, & mingling of their vertue with the Fixed Starres, whoſe nature and magnitude are duely to bee obſerued: the want, or not obſeruing of theſe, and many other which appertaine to preiudications, cauſe our ordinary and common Prognoſticators ſo groſſely to erre, as I noted in my Almanacke 1608. For as I ſaid there: ſo muſt I heere alſo; Qui non poteſt in ſingulos dies de pruina, niue, grandine,

grandine, &c. Distincte prædicere, huic prædicenti abundantiam aut penuriam frugum, nequaquam fides adhibenda est. Quer and beside what is said, the aspects of the Planets amongst themselues are most heedfully to be regarded, euen as in the ensuing Table, set in Latine for the more brenity.

Enter this Table with the ☿, ♄, or ♃ of the Planets, noting the weather in the common Angle.

☽	☿	♄	☉	♂	♅	
Turb. Hum. Hum. rem. cal Neb. pruina Nub. Nix.	Venti pluu. vēti et imbes venti Nub. vent. Nimos.	Pluu. & frig. Pluu. fubita Pluu. frig. Plu aut. Nix.	Pluu. frig. Grand. toni Plu. frig. nix vel Neb.	Plu. vel tō Ton, gran plu vel. tur Remiſſ. fri.	Tur. vel hu grand. ton vēt vel Plu Turbi,	V Ae A Hy
♄ AEris Temperam.	Ventos Magnos	Temperatū.	Ventos toni fulm, ventos i Remiſſ. frig	Turb. vent Toni rem. Turb. vent. Remiſſ. fri	Veris, AEſtatis. Autumni Hyemis,	
♂ Minuit frigiditatem & humidit in fig. cal. & ful in æſtate.	Ventos ali quando nubi feros in æſta Toni.	Pluuiam Imbrem pluuiam Remiſſ. frig.	Venti Sicc. Toni fulm, Venti Sicc. Remiſſ. frig	Veris, AEſtatis, Autumni Hyemis,		
☉ Alterat aerem pro natura temporis.	Ventos ali quando cum humid, & plu preſertim vento fig	Pluuiam Toni. imbrem pluuiam hu miditatem.	Veris, AEſtatis, Autumni, Hyemis,			
♃ Hu. vel Nub. Remiſſ. calor Neb. Turb. Turb. vel Nix	Ventos humidos vel ſaltem Nubi	Veris, AEſtatis, Autumni, Hyemis.				
♅ Aliquando ventos Nubiferos.	Veris AEſtatis, Autumni, Hyemis,					

Quer and besides these Aspects you must likewise note the mansion that the Moone is in, as in ℣ 24 chapter, so shall you (conferring these things together) produce more substantiall preiudications: but indeed here is no place amply to deliuer such rules that should be obserued, before (according to Art) you can be able to giue iudgement of any one day; for I let passe all in respect of the vnaptnesse of the volume.

Chap. XXXII.
Of the Golden number, Circle of the Sunne, Dominicall letter, and Epact, &c.

The golden number is a Periodicall reuolution of 19 of our ciuill yeares, in which time the old Philosophers thought that all the lunations or aspects betwixt the Sunne and Moone, returned to the same place they were at 19. yeares before: for in that space the Dragons head made a Periodicall reuolution; but this is not so, for in 19 yeares there is an Anticipation of an houre and a halfe very neere, wanting but 75 seconds; so that looke what coniunction happned this yeare in Aries at noone, shall fall 19 yeares hence, one houre & halfe before. This Circle is called Decem-nouenalis Circulus, whose parts be called the golden number: for that it was writ in golden characters in Tables of siluer, and so sent to Rome; or for that they bee written in red or golden letters in the Kalender; and is found thus.

Adde

Adde to the yeares of our Lord 1. (for so much was the Prime when Christ was borne) which diuide by 19, the remainder is the Prime, or Golden number.

Of the Epact.

The Epact is nothing else but a number of 11 daies, which the common solar yeare doth exceed the common Lunar yeare, ỹ one consisting of 365 dayes, the other of 354 dayes, and therefore they adde the excesse vnto the Lunar yeare, to equall thẽ, for Epactæ with ỹ Greekes τῶν ἐπακτῶν which signifieth intercalare, or addere: by the addition of which excesse in euery foure yeares, there is gotten a number more then 30, which is greater then the Epact can bee, because from change to change there can be but 30 daies: therefore 30 must be taken from that excesse, and the remainder is the Epact for ỹ nert yeare, as 1611 the Epact is 26, to which adde 11, so haue you 37, from which take 30, and you haue 7, the Epact 1612.

To get the Epact for euer, doe therefore thus: Multiply the Prime by 11, parting the product by 30, so is the remainder the Epact; or as is said, adde 11 to the Epact of this yeare, so haue you ỹ Epact of the nert: or see the age of the Moone the 11 Kalends of Aprill, for that is the number of the Epact.

But because I will ease you of calculation, see the ensuing Table, which sheweth you in perpe-

tual the Concordancie betwixt the Prime and the Epact, so that having one you may find the other answering thereunto, and for your further ease I haue added the yeares of our Lord to it: hauing the yeare of our Lord, vnder it in order you haue the Prime and Epact; and when the yeare in this table bee expired, beginne them againe, placing 1631 where 1612 is, &c. so shall your table bee perpetuall.

A Table to finde the Golden number and Epact for euer.

An. Do	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624
Prime.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Epact.	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20

An. Do	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634
Prime.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Epact.	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	

Of the Circle of the Sunne, and Dominicall letter, and to finde them for euer.

THe Circle of the Sunne is nothing else but a reuolution of 28 yeares, in which time the Dominicall letters make all their seueral changes: & it is called the Circle of the Sunne, not for that it sheweth any motion of the Sunne, but because by meanes thereof the letter Dominicall is alwaies found, as we had a circle called Cyclus Lunaris, by reason of the office it had, because it was first inuented

uented ad monſtrandas lunationes, ſo this is called the Solar Circle, or rather in Engliſh, the Sunday Circle, becauſe it comprehends all the varieties and changes that ỳ Sunday letter can haue, by reaſon of Biſſextile, or Leap-yeare. In briefe, this Circle is called the Circle of the Sun, becauſe it acquaints you with the Sunday letter, which is the day of the Sunne.

To finde the Circle of the Sunne, either in the old or new Kalender, do thus: adde to the yeare of our Lord propoſed 9 (for our Sauiour was borne when the number was 9) which parted by 28 (as by the number of yeares of the whole Circle) ſo ſhall the quotient ſhew you the number of reuolutions of the ſaid circle, & the remainder of the circle of the Sunne.

Of the Dominicall Letter.

THe Dominicall Letter is alwayes one of theſe ſeuen letters, A B C D E F G, and doth ſhew ỳ Sunday letter, or day of the Sunne all the yeare, vnleſſe it bee in Biſſextile or leap-yeare: for then there be two Dominicall letters, whereof the firſt of the two in this Table ſerueth from the beginning of Ianuarie, to Saint Mathias eue, and the other to the yeares end: but for your more eaſe, behold the enſuing Table, where the Circle of the Sunne, and Sunday letter are placed vnder the yeare of our Lord, and when the yeares of this Table be expired, ſet 1641 where 1612 is, ſo will your Table be perpetuall, if you proceed as before.

A perpetuall Table for the Circle of the Sunne, and Dominicall letter.

Ann.Do.	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	
⊙. Circle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Dominicall letter	GF	E	D	C	BA	G	F	E	DC	

Ann.Do.	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	
⊙ Circle	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Dominicall letter	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B	AG	F	

Ann.Do.	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1612	1613	1614	1615
⊙ Circle	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Dominicall letter	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	B	A

Note if it bee Leap-yeare, the first of the two letters begins the yeare.

Also note the Epact changeth alwayes the first of March, and the Dominicall letter and Prime, &c. the first of January.

Of the Romane Indiction.

Wee haue no great vse of this circle in England, it is vsed of the Bishops of Rome, in the instruments and writings of their Pronotations, imitating thereby the old Romanes, though theirs were to another purpose, as to beare account of the payment of tribute: It is a number of 15 yeare, but for that it stands vs to little purpose in England

England, briefly find it thus.

Adde to the yeare of our Lord 3, and diuide the product by 15, so shall the remainder be the number of the said indiction; and this indiction is counted from September, not from March.

To get the Age, Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moone.

TO finde the age of the Moone you must haue 3 things, as the Epact, the number of moneths from March to your proposed moneth inclusiuely, and the day of the moneth; these three summes had, adde them altogether, so haue you ỹ age of the Moone: but if the summe exceed 30, substract 30, and that which you leaue is the age: this is meant if the moneth wherein the question is made, haue 31 daies, for hauing lesse you must take away but 29 as oft as you may.

Now if you know the age of the Moone any moneth this yeare, and would know how old shee shall be the same day the next yeare, you must adde to her present age 11, so haue you her age the same day of the month the ensuing yeare, and to that age adde 11, so haue you her age the second yeare ensuing, and so infinitely, remembring to reiect 30 as before.

Likewise if you desire to know the age of the Moone in the yeare last past, that is all found by addition of 19, as before by 11, remembring the reiection of 30.

To finde the new, full, and quarters of the Moone.

MArtin Cortez teacheth rules to find the day of coniunction, but they bee not so true as that of Gemma Frisius, which is thus: adde to the Epact the number of monthes from March to the proposed month, including the said moneth, the which taken from 30, the remainder sheweth the day of the change: but if the summe of addition exceed 30, you were best to subtract from 59, so is the remainder the day of the change, in which point Gemma Frisius left vs destitute: the change had, the full Moone is found by the addition of 15 daies, and so by addition of 7 daies and 9 houres, to the new or full Moone, you haue the first or last quarter.

To finde the new or full Moone more exactly by my new Tables.

THese briefe rules that the ancient Astronomers haue taught, and the moderne obseruers corrected, howbeit they were singular in respect of the inuention, yet doe they faile a day at least, especially when the Epact is aboue 26: wherefore you shall haue the day, houre, and minute of the change and full Moone set in my Kalender, and truely verified till 1630, which by the ensuing rules will serue perpetually: the vse whereof is thus.

Consider

Consider if you seek the change or full Moone, for they haue Primes both in seuerall columnes vpon the left hand vnder this title Prim.ª. Prim.ª. therefore when you know what the Prime is for the proposed yeare, seeke the same in one of the rowes of Primes descending, and note against what day of the Moneth it stands: for that is the day of the change or full Moone, according to the Prime you tooke: then in the row vnder New or Full Moone is the houre and minute of change, or opposition, noted with this letter A or P, signifying that it happened before or after noone, according to the letter there placed.

Example.

1612 the Prime is 17, and I desire to know what day and houre the change and full Moone shall fall on in August. First therefore for the New Moone, I find the Prime 17, in the row vpon the left hand, vnder the title Primª, which stands against the 16 day of the Month, therefore the change was the 16 day: then against 17. vnder the title New Moone, is 11.6.A. which signifieth that the new Moone, which happened the 16 day, was at 11 of the clock, and 6 minutes before Noone.

Now for the full Moone in August, I seeke the Prime for that proposed yeare, vnder the proper title of Prim.ª, which you shall finde to stand against the 31 day, and then vnder the title of Full Moone, is 3.49.A, whereby (as before) you may conclude, that the full Moone in August 1612, will be the 31 day, at 3 of the clock, and 49 minutes before noone.

And

And here note, against some Primes you shall find 16 or 17 houres, or more, with this letter A or P, which signifieth that the Aspect happened so many houres before or after high Noone of the same day.

Now if you would know any of these Aspects after 1630, you must substract one houre and 30 minutes from the time of the happening of the Aspect, and when you have done so 19 yeares, then substract 3 houres, and so forth, alwaies substracting one houre and 30 minutes for euery 19 years: hereby wil those Tables be made more true perpetually, then any that yet were euer extant.

Caap. XXXIIII.

To finde what Signe the Sunne or Moone is in.

TO find the Signe that the Moone is in, Ioan. de Sacro Bosco saith thus: Multiply the age of the Moone by 4, parting the product by 10, so shall the quotient shew you the number of signes that the Moone is distant from the Sunne: then the remainder multiplied by 3, noteth to you the degree of the Signe that the Moone is in, therfore finde the place of the Sunne, as hereafter, and from thence count the signes and degrees before found: and where it ends, is the place of the Moon. But this rule is not precise, and besides, is tedious for the vulgar.

To

To know what Signe the Moone is in by my new Tables.

For this purpose there be so many Tables out, and they subiect vnto much errour, that if the Moone do worke in these inferiour bodies, as Pliny affirmes, lib. 2. chap. 99. or alter the humours thereof according to her place in the Zodiacke, as the learned teach, and experience confirmes: then vaine and vnnecessary be those Tables, that so lead the vulgar into such errours, and abuses. For either it is necessary that her true place bee knowne, or needlesse to bee sought. If needlesse, what needeth any obseruation at all? If necessary, how do they beguile them that put trust therein? For the Shepheards Kalender, Generall Prognostication, Computation, and such like bookes, suppose the Moone neuer to be in her slow motion, but when she is in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, which is extremly false: For you shall perceiue her stay 3 dayes in the other Signes, if you peruse my Tables, as in Aries, Taurus, or Gemini, &c. which their Tables will not allow. Which error is like that of Pliny, lib. 2. chap. 17. saying, ỳ the Moone entreth not twice in coniunction with the Sun, in any other signe but Gemini: which is not so, as in the yeare 1609, and 1612, in August and September, there bee coniunctions in Virgo, as in Aprill and May 1610 in Taurus. Also hee saith, there is neuer any coniunction of the Sunne and Moone in Sagittarius: the contrary is 1613, in December

December, and 1614 in Nouember. Therefore to finde what signe the Moone precisely is in euery day in the yeare till 1630, doe thus: Get the Prime as before, and then resort vnto your Kalender, finding the Moneth, and the Prime in the head of the Table for that month: Now descending downe the Columne, which is vnder your Prime, vntill you come against the day of the moneth, there shall you finde against the said day of the moneth, the true signe that the Moone is in that day.

Example.

1612 the Prime is 17, & I desire to know what Signe the Moone is in the 7 day of May: I therefore discend the Columne vnder 17, vntill I come against the 7 day, which stands vpon the left hand the Table, there I finde ♐. I conclude the Moone is then in *Sagitarius*: then the 8 day in ♑, *Capricorne*: But the Computation, and the rest of the bookes say, the 8 day in *Sagitarius*, which is false. Lastly, ouer each of my Tables for the Moone, is placed the nature of the signe she is in.

To know what signe the Sunne is in.

The Degree and Signe that the Sunne is in, stands in the last Columne in the former table, for the place of the Moone vpon the right hand, against the day of the Moneth, and vnder this Title ☉ place,

CHAP

Chap. XXXV.

Of the Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone, and to know when they shall happen, and the quantitie of obscuration.

The Eclipse of the Sunne is nothing else but the conueying of the Moone (which is a darke body) betwixt our sight and the Sun, insomuch that the Sunne looseth no light, but onely wee are depriued of the same, in respect of the interposition of the Moone; and this neuer happeneth but when the Sunne and Moone be in a visible coniunction: for you haue your meane, true, and visible coniunction; ỳ which true and visible coniunction alwaies happen together when the Sunne and Moone haue no paralax, which is when they be in coniunction in the 90 degree: so that the further the true coniunction is from the 90 degree, the greater is the difference of these two coniunctions: so that you can haue no eclipse of the Sunne, but when the visible Coniunction is nere the Nodes.

Now all eclipses of the Sunne be either totall without duration, which happeneth when the Moone hath no apparant latitude at the time of ỳ visible coniunction; or partiall, which duration may happen three manner of wayes. First, when the diameter is onely darkned, as when the apparant latitude of ỳ Moone, is equal to her apparant semidiameter. Secondly, when there is more then his semidiameter darkened, as when the Moones

Moones apparant latitude is lesse then her apparant semidiameter. And lastly, when there is lesse then the Sunnes diameter darkened, as when the apparant latitude of the Moone is greater then her apparant semidiameter: and you shall know if the apparant latitude of the Moone exceed 34 minutes, 51 seconds, the Sunne cannot be any thing eclipsed: and the greatest eclipse the Sunne can suffer, is when hee is in the Auge of his Excentricke, and in his greatest excentricity, and the Moone in her opposite Auge, whereby such places that bee situate within the compasse of the Moones shadow, may loose the whole light of the Sunne, the diameter whereof doth containe 280 of our English miles, or thereabouts. Further, it may so fall out, that you shall see the whole body of the Moone within the compasse of the Sunne, the Sunne seeming to loose his light in the very middest, and about the same will appeare a narrow shining circle, of those quarters of an inch in bredth, which happeneth when the Moone is in her Auge, and the Sunne in his least excentricitie, and in opposit Auge: but this discourse is not fit for this volume; therefore to the matter.

To finde the Eclipse of the Sunne.

You must know that the body of the Sunne is supposed to be diuided into 12 Digits, and that he is neuer eclipsed but at the new Moone: therfore find the new Moone as you be taught before, and then in the row vpon your left hand, vnder the title Digits ☉, see if there stand any figure against the

the same, for then you may conclude the Sunne to be Eclipsed the same houre that the new Moone happens, and that there be so many parts of his body darkened, as the figures vnder Digits ☉ expresse.

EXAMPLE.

1612. In May I finde the new Moone to happen the 20 day, at 5 of the clock, and 43. min. before Noone: then against the same, vnder Digits ☉, stands 8 ½, therefore I conclude that the Sun shall be eclipsed at that houre, 8 parts and a halfe, and if there had stood such a marke as this (●) he had bene eclipsed, though not visible in our Horizon.

After the same order may you find what eclipses happen any day of any month, for any yeare to come, or thus: seeke vnder the title of Digits ☉, what figures stand there, and what Primes answere thereunto, then finde the said Primes in the little Table before, and ouer the head thereof is the yeare of our Lord God.

Of the Eclipses of the Moone.

To speake properly of an Eclipse, it is an obscuration of light in the Sunne, and a defection of the Moone: For the Moone is a darke and grosse body, hauing no light but such that she receiueth of the Sunne, whereby she is neuer eclipsed, but at such time that the earth is betwixt the Sun & her, which chanceth, she being at the full Diametricall opposite to the Sun, and somewhat neere to the head or taile of the Dragon. But these Eclipses of the Moone for diuers causes, be not alwaies after one manner: as first by reason of her vnequall

vnequall latitude, which sometime is nothing at all, whereby the eclipse is greater in magnitude, and longer in duration. Another time her latitude is so great, that she falleth but a little within the shadow of the earth, losing but a little light: and sometime she commeth not in the shadow of the earth, and then is not eclipsed. For it is generall, that when the Moones latitude, at a true Opposition, is lesser then the semidiameter of the shadow, and the Moones body both, being set together, that the Moone will bee eclipsed, and the more those semidiameters exceed the latitude, the greater is the Eclipse.

Againe, these Eclipses differ in respect of the vnequall thicknesse of the shadow of the earth: for the body of the Sunne (as is said) is greater then the body of the earth: and therefore the shadow cannot be Cylindricall, or Cathoidall, but onely Conicall, rising beyond the earth, and ending in a point. But for all these, and many other causes of the variety of lunar Eclipses, yet wee may reduce them for breuities sake, into two principall heads, as Totall and Partile. The Totall is two-fold, as either without continuance of time, loosing all her light but for an instant, because the semidiameter of the earth is as great as the Moones latitude, and her semidiameter: or Totall with continuance, loosing all her light for a certaine space, because the semidiameter of the shadow of the earth, in the place of the Eclipse, exceedeth the latitude of the Moone, and her bodily semidiameter.

The

The Partile Eclipse of the Moone is when part of the body of the Moone is darkened, whereof there be 3 sorts: first when halfe her diameter is darkned, happening when the Latitude of the Moone is equall to the semidiameter of the earths shadow: next, when lesse then the semidiameter is darkened, happening when her latitude is more then the semidiameter of ỳ earths shadow. Thirdly, when more then the Moones semidiameter is obscured, which cometh to passe when the latitude of the Moone is lesse then the semidiameter of the earths shadow.

Of the parts of the Moone Eclipsed.

Like as the body of the Sun, so also the body of ỳ Moone is imagined to be diuided into 12 parts, because their diameters appeare as a foote long, so that we say they bee eclipsed so many digits, or fingers; but for the Moone, by reason of the thicknesse of the shadow of the earth, she may be eclipsed 23 digits: but I should proue ouer-tedious amply to discourse of these matters: therfore find out her eclipse thus:

To finde the Moones eclipse.

Finde (as before) at what houre, and what day of the month any full Moone happeneth, and then find the eclipse of the moone as you did that of the Sunne, remembring allwaies to take the Moones eclipse vnder the Title Full Moone, and her Eclipse, and the digits, or parts of her body eclipsed in the row vpon the right hand, vnder Digits, remembring what is said of the Sunne. This is easie.

CHAP. XXXVI.

To find the houre of Sun-rising and setting, the length of the day and night, with the breake of day, and continuance of twi-light.

Mon.	D.	Breake of day	Sunne rising.	Length of day	nights Length	Sunne set.	Twy-light.
		H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:
January	1	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 0
	10	5 44	7 29	8 51	15 39	4 12	6 16
	20	5 37	7 34	8 52	15 8	4 26	6 13
Febru.	1	5 25	7 13	9 24	14 16	4 45	6 4
	10	5 0	6 56	10 8	13 52	5 4	7 0
	20	4 50	6 36	10 47	13 13	5 24	7 10
March	1	4 20	6 19	11 22	12 38	5 41	7 40
	10	4 0	6 1	11 58	12 2	5 59	8 0
	20	3 40	5 45	12 17	11 23	6 19	8 22
April	1	3 8	5 18	13 23	10 37	6 42	8 52
	10	2 40	5 1	13 57	10 3	6 59	9 20
	20	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 17	9 50
May	1	1 30	4 25	15 9	8 51	7 35	10 30
	10	0 30	4 22	15 38	8 25	7 48	11 30
	20	All day	4 0	15 59	8 1	8 0	no night
June	1	and no	3 51	16 17	7 43	8 9	but cont.
	10	darke	3 48	16 23	7 37	8 12	tinuall
	20	night.	3 51	16 17	7 43	8 9	twylight
July	1		4 0	15 59	8 0	8 0	0 0
	10	1 30	4 25	15 9	8 51	7 35	1 30
	20	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 27	9 50
August	1	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 17	9 50
	10	2 40	5 1	13 57	10 3	6 59	9 20
	20	3 8	5 18	13 23	10 37	6 42	8 52
Sept.	1	3 40	5 41	13 37	11 23	6 19	8 20
	10	4 0	6 1	11 58	12 2	5 59	8 0
	20	4 20	6 19	11 22	12 38	5 41	7 40
Octob.	1	4 50	6 26	10 47	13 13	5 24	7 10
	10	5 0	6 56	10 8	13 51	5 4	7 0
	20	5 15	7 13	9 34	14 26	4 42	6 45
Nouem.	1	5 35	7 34	8 52	15 8	4 26	6 25
	10	5 44	7 49	8 21	15 39	4 13	6 16
	20	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 6
Dece.	1	5 58	8 10	7 40	16 20	3 50	6 4
	10	6 0	8 11	7 34	16 23	3 59	6 0
	20	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 6

The

The vſe of the former Table.

IF you would know at what houre the day breake, the Sunne riſe and ſet, and how long the daies and nights be, and when twi-light ends, do thus:

In the firſt row vpon your left hand, find your moneth, and in ỹ nert row rightwards the day of the moneth, which are placed againſt the moneth three times thus, 1. 10, 20: and when you want the iuſt day, take the neereſt, for it will ſerue preciſe enough: The day of the moneth thus found, proceed rightward againſt the ſaid day, ſo ſhall you ſée the houre and minute of all the foreſaid, vnder their proper Titles, and againſt the ſaid day of the moneth. As the 20 day of Auguſt the day breaketh at three of the clocke, and 8 minutes, the Sunne riſeth at 5 and 18 minutes, the length of the day is 13 houres, and 23 minutes: and ſo proceed forth.

To finde the houre of the day.

MVltiply the ſigne of the Sunnes Altitude (taken inſtrumentally) by the ſigne of the ſemidiurnall Arke, diuiding the product by the ſigne of the Sunnes Meridian altitude: reſeruing then the quotient, ſéeke the arke anſwering to the ſame, as you be taught in the ſeuenth booke of my Staffe, called Trigonometria, the which arke conuert into houres, as you be alſo taught in the ſaid

seuenth booke: so haue you the number of houres from Sunne rising, if your obseruations were before Noone, or the distance from Sun set, if they were in the afternoone.

Otherwise.

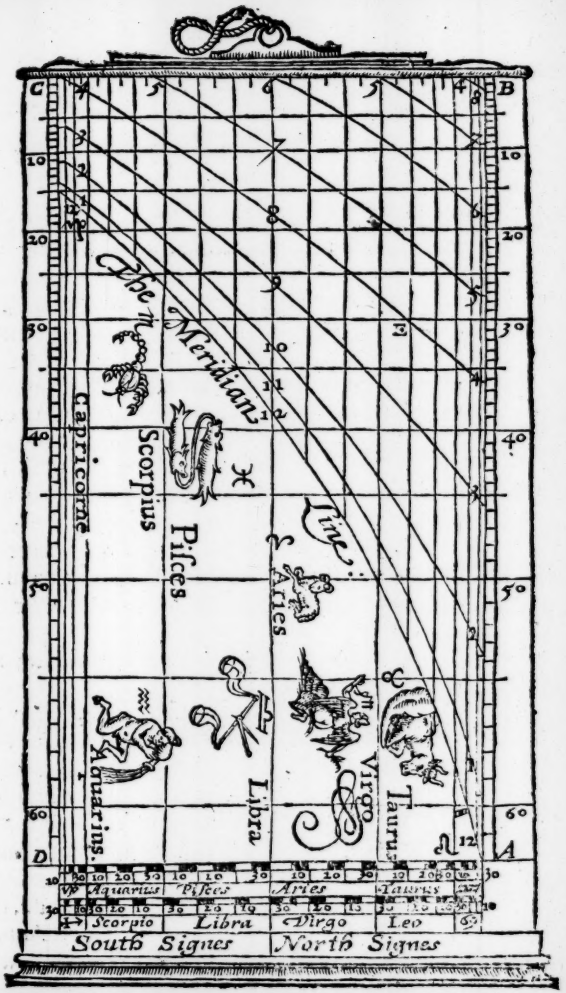
In the ensuing Scheme finde the degree that the Sun is in, in the lower end thereof, and in the side B A finde the altitude of the Sun: then note where the line passing by the degree of the Sunne paralell to B A, intersects with the line running from the altitude of the Sunne, and paralell to D A, or C B: for the houre-line passing by that intersection is the houre of the day.

EXAMPLE.

The 21 of Aprill 1612 the Sunne is in the 10 degree of ♉, and 30 degrees high, the paralels issuing from which two places, intersect at E, and the houre-line passing by, is marked with 8 and 4: so that if your obseruations were before noone, it had beene 8, if afternoone 4 of the clocke.

By this meane the degree the Sunne is in, and the houre of the day giuen, you may finde his altitude the same houre, and contrary. Also hereby you may finde the rising and setting of the Sun, &c. and many other pretty conclusions, which the ingenious will soone know, and I for breuities sake omit.

CHAP.


C
B
D
A
The Meridian
Capricorne
Scorpius
Pisces
Aries
Taurus
Gemini
Aquarius
Libra
Virgo
Leo
South Signes
North Signes

Chap. XXXVII.

To know how long the Moone shineth, when she riseth and setteth, with the cause of her lesse or greater light

The Moone hath no light but what shee receiueth of the Sunne, being a darke and grosse body, as is well manifested in the time of her eclipse: and though the vulgar thinke shee is now partly lightned, and now totall, the Imagination is meere false, for she alwayes retaines one & the selfe same quantity of light at her quarters and other aspects, as at the full: for she is a round Globe, and that part of the globious body that beholdeth the Sunne, is alwaies lightned: so that when she is neere the Sunne, the lightned halfe is auerted and turned from vs respectiuely to the Sunne, because she commeth more and more vnder the Sunne, receiuing thereby light vpon her vppermost part, which beholdeth the Sunne, and therefore the further she is from the Sunne, the greater is her light; and to know how long shee shineth, do thus:

All the time of her increase multiply her age by 4, but in the decrease, or after the full, see what her age wanteth of 30, the which also multiply by 4, and make partition by 5, the quotient sheweth the number of houres shee shineth after Sunne set, or before his rising. Lastly, the remainder multiplied by 12, sheweth the minutes to bee added: for alwayes whilst she doth increase, shee

followeth

followeth the Sunne, and shineth after Sun-set, her lightned part looking into the West: but decreasing she goeth before the Sunne, and shineth before his rising, her lightned part looking into the East.

To know when the Moone riseth and setteth.

This rule, in respect of the manifold motions of the moone, but chiefly in respect of her latitude, is not alwayes so precise: they may serue for a shift, and sometimes is precise.

Note therefore the length of her shining, as before, and also note if it be in the increase or decrease of the moone, and then for either, worke thus:

All the increase to the houre of Sun-rising, adde y quantity of her shining, so haue you her rising: the same quantity adde to the time of Sun-setting, so also haue you her setting.

But after the full, take the quantity of her shining from the Sun-rising, and you haue her rising: the same also taken from Sun-setting, sheweth the time of her setting, and if subtraction cannot be made, borrow 12.

But for such that cannot find the quantity of her shining Arithmetical, let them enter the ensuing Table with her age, finding the same in one of the rowes descending, or ascending, in the first columne vpon the left hand, answering to which in the next columne vnder the title, The Moones comming to South, shall you finde the houre and minute of her shining: then for her rising and setting, worke as before.

CHAP. XXXVII.

A Table to know the houre of the night by the Moone her comming to the South, the quantitie of her shining, and full sea through England.

The ☉ age for her shining.		The Moones comming to sout.		The Moones age.		High water. London Tinot, Hatlep.		Bristow.		Graues end,		Barwick Oft end.	
D	D	H	M	D	D	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	29	12	48	1	16	3	48	7	33	2	18	4	33
2	28	1	36	2	17	4	36	8	21	3	6	5	21
3	27	2	24	3	18	5	24	9	9	3	54	6	9
4	26	3	12	4	19	6	12	9	57	4	42	6	57
5	25	4	0	5	20	7	0	10	45	5	30	7	45
6	24	4	48	6	21	7	48	11	33	6	18	8	33
7	23	5	36	7	22	8	36	12	21	7	6	9	21
8	22	6	24	8	23	9	24	1	9	7	54	10	9
9	21	7	12	9	24	10	12	1	57	8	42	10	57
10	20	8	0	10	25	11	0	2	45	9	30	11	45
11	19	8	48	11	26	11	48	3	33	10	18	12	33
12	18	9	36	12	27	12	36	4	21	11	6	1	21
13	17	10	24	13	28	1	24	5	9	11	54	2	9
14	16	11	12	14	29	2	12	5	57	12	42	2	57
15	15	12	0	15	30	3	0	6	45	1	30	3	45

Note that the houre of the Moones comming to the South is the time of full Sea at Southampton, Q indborow and Portsmouth.

Against

Against the age of the Moone in the third row, haue you the time of the full Sea in any of the Hauens vpon the right hand: and if you desire to know the high water, or time of the Tide, in any other Hauen in England, you must adde the houres and minutes placed by the name of each Hauen, vnto the houre of the Moones comming to the South: as the Moone being three dayes old, commeth to the South at two of the clocke, and 24 minutes: then if you desire the high water at Redban, you must adde 45 minutes more, so haue you three of the clocke and 9 minutes.

For the high water at Redban or Aberden, adde 45 minutes: for Dundee, S. Andrewes, Silly, 2 houres, 15 minutes: For Frith, Lieth, Dunbar, 4 houres, 30 minutes: For Flamot 5 houres, 15 minutes: For Foy, Lyn, Humber, Waymouth, Dertmouth, Plimmouth, 6 houres: For Milford, Bridgewater, 7 houres, 30 minutes: For Portland, Peterport, 8 houres, 15 minutes: For Orkenpoole, Orwell, 9 houres: Diep, Lux, Lenoys, 9 houres, 45 min. For Bolen, Douer, Harwich, Yarmouth, 10 houres, 30 minutes: For Callice, Rye, and Winchelsey, 11 houres, 15 minutes.

To know at what time the Moone will be full South any day in the yeare.

Seeke her age in the third columne, answering to which in the second columne is the houre of her comming to the South: and note all the increase shee commeth to the South after Noone, that

that is, vntill she be 15 daies old, and all the decrease she commeth to the South in the morning.

To know what of the clock it is in the night by the Moone.

Looke vpon any Sun-dyall, and see what of clock it is by the shadow of the Moone (as you do by the Sunne) noting how much it wants or is past 12 of the clocke: for so much it wants or is past the houre of her comming to the South that day, which houre ye hee taught in the last note to finde.

Example.

Vpon a certaine day I looked in a Sunne-dyall, and found the shadow of the Moone to point at 10 of the clocke, which wanted two houres of 12: the same day I also found her age 9 daies; and thereby her comming to the South was at 7 houres and 12 minutes, therefore it wanted two houres of the same: so that it must be 5 of the clock and 12 minutes past: or if the same day the shadow had beene at 2 after noone, it had beene 2 houres past 7, and 12 minutes, to wit, 9 and 12 minutes: so of the rest.

Chap. XXXVIII.

Astronomicall Elections for Physick and Chyrurgery, depending vpon the place, and course of the Moone.

IF thy body be filled with naughty and superfluous humors, then were it conuenient for thee to

to draw bloud, so the heauens consent thereunto, and thy age agrée therewith: which being not circum spectly weighed, it may be most dangerous to the Patient (of which no vnderstanding man is ignorant) but when necessicie vrgeth, as for the Pestilence, Plurisie, Phrenzy, &c. then, though the Heauens deny, yet a veine is spéedily to be opened, ad ægri salutem. This considered, of medicines some be purgatiue, some comfortiue, and others in the meane betwixt both. Medicines purgatiue be either Soluendo, or Leniendo: In the first the Moone must bee in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces. For the other, the Moone must be taken when she worketh more in moistnesse then drynesse, being in a trine or sextile with Mars: and you must take héed in the houre of giuing the medicine lest the Moone haue any aspect with Saturne: for hee congeales the humors, making the medicine worke little. Likewise, let her be frée from any aspect with Iupiter: for he is the giuer of life, the helper and comforter of the vertues: so that the medicine can but weakly expell the humors, making the body affected with an euill quality. Further, in all purgatiue medicines obserue the ensuing Rules.

The ☽ in ♌ in ✶ or △ with	♀, Purge choler, ☿ not combust,	With electuaries.
	☉, Purge Phlegme.	
	♃, Purge the Melancholy.	

The ☽ in ♒ in ✶ or △ with	♀, Purge ẏ cholerick ♀ non vsta,	With Potions.
	☉, Purge the Phlegmaticke.	
	♃ Purge the Melancholy.	

The

The ☽ in ♓ in ✶ or △ with	♀, Purge ẏ cholerick, ☿ non vsta, ☉, Purge the Phlegmaticke. ♃, Purge the Melancholy.	With pilles.
The ☽ in ♎ or ♒ in ✶ or △ with	♀, Purge ẏ cholerick vt supra ☉, Purge the Phlegmaticke. ♃ Purge the Melancholy.	With any kinde of medicine.

But let not the moone be in any of the signes that chaw the cud, as ♈, ♉, ♑, for then the medicine will stay but a little with the Patient, causing him to vomit, vnlesse you intend to purge by vomiting. Also in purging the melancholy let not Saturne haue dominion, nor Iupiter in purging the sanguine, or the liuer; nor Mars the cholerick, bitter sweats, &c. nor Luna the head, nor Mercury in purging the lungs.

How the Vertues be corroborated.

The vertues be either Vitall, Animall, or Naturall; the Vitall vertues remaine in the heart, the Animall in the braine, and the Naturall in the liuer: the Vitall vertues are gouerned by Sol and Iupiter, the Animall of Luna, Mercurie, and Venus, and the Naturall of Ioue and Venus.

Other vertues be also gouerned of the Planets, as the vertue Attractiue is gouerned of Sol, the Disgestiue of Ioue, the Retentiue of Saturne, and the Expulsiue of Luna.

Also the signes thus gouerne the vertues, Aries, and Sagitarius rule the Attractiue, Gemini and Libra the Disgestiue, Taurus and Virgo the Retentiue, and Cancer and Pisces the Epxulsiue.

Also

Also the vertues be ruled by the Planets thus: Sol the well-spring of the vertues Vitall, Luna of the vertues Animall, Saturne of the Receptiue, Iupiter of the Augmentatiue, Mars of the Attractiue, Venus of the Appetitiue, and Mercury of the Imaginatiue: Therefore when you would fortifie any of these vertues, fortifie the Planet signifying the same, and it is done.

Rules for drawing of bloud.

In letting of bloud you must know what persons are fit to bleed, and what not; and if they be fit, how it is with the Patient inwardly, for his complection and age, and outwardly for the time of the yeare, time of the month, day and diet.

For Complection.

For the Phlegmatick let the moone bee in Aries or Sagittarius when you draw bloud. For the Melancholy in Libra or Aquarius. For the Cholerick in Cancer or Pisces: and for the Sanguine in any of the foresaid: Lunâ signum membrum dominans peragrante.

For age let bloud,

In youth from the change to the first quarter.
In middle-age from the first quarter to the full.
In elder age from the full to the last quarter.
In old age from the last quarter to the change.

For the time of yeare.

The Spring is best, Harvest indifferent, the rest

rest of the yeare bad, and to be vsed but vpon ne-cessitie.

For the time of the Moneth.

Let not blood three dayes before and after the change, the day before and after the Coniunction of Luna and Saturne, the like of the Coniunction of Luna and Mars. Let not bloud, Venus and Luna in Coniunction, while Venus is combust.

Let not bloud the day before and after the full Moone: the like obserue, the Moone in Coniunction with Saturne or Mars.

The Moone in any aspect with Iupiter or Venus, or in sextile or trine with Sol or Mars, produce a fit time to let bloud.

The time of the day.

The morning fasting is best, or in the euening after perfect digestion, prouided the aire be temperate, and the wind not south.

Such persons that be not fit to bléd, be they that be vnder 14 yeares, or more then 56 yeares old, or such that be exceeding fat, or very leane.

And after bléding vse no violent exercise, no léeping, venery, or gluttony.

Meates good for the whole body, and of a Sanguine Iuyce.

Grapes, Raisons, and Figges be good before meate, morning milke drunke fasting, Pullets, Pigeons, Capenets, Veale sucking, yong Porke, Beefe not aboue three yeares old, Rice with Almond milke, Birds of the field, greene Geese, Henne-egges new potched, not hard, Feasants,

Partridges,

Partridges, and Fishes of stony riuers.

Meate good to beget Choler, and dry vp watery phlegme.

These ensuing vsed moderately, bee very good for that purpose, else they burne and inflame: that is, sweet meats, Garlick, Onions, Honey, Pepper, Rocket, Leeks, old Wine measurably drunk.

Meate good to temper choler, and to asswage Heate with Moistnesse.

New Cheese, Rapes, Lambes, Colcumbers, all great Fish, Lungs, Braines, inward parts of beasts, and meats full of sinewes.

Meate good to beget Melancholy, and to mitigate heate with coldnesse.

Beefe, Hares-flesh, Brawne, salt meate, Fish, or Flesh, old Cheese, hard Egges, Apples vnripe, thicke wines, vnleauened bread, Milke much sodden, Shell-fishes, browne Bread, Fennell and Basill.

Things good for many parts, and first good for the Head.

Galingall, Marioram, Rosemary, Roses, Hyssop, Camomill, Rue and Frankinsence.

Good for the Heart.

Cinnamon, Saffron, Cloues, Mace, Bugloss, Barrage, Setuall, Rosemary, Marioram, Muske and Nutmegs.

Good for the Stomacke.

Quinces, Nutmegs, Saffron, Mirrhe, Wormewood, Cetrall,

Corrall, Mint, Cloues, and Coriander prepared.

Good for the eyes.

Fennell, Veruen, Cloues, Cold water, Celendine, Eye-bright.

Good for the Liuer.

Lettice, Liuer-wort, Violets, Rose-water, Plantan, Fennell and Cloues.

Good for the Lungs.

Licoris, Raisons, Almonds, Dates, Lungwort and pennidice.

Rules of Bathing.

Bathes be vsed for the cause of health or cleanlinesse: for cleanlinesse take the Moone in Libra or Pisces, in Sextile or Trine with Venus.

Being vsed for health, consider if the sickness proceed of drinesse or moistnesse.

If of moistnesse, take the Moone in Aries, Leo or Sagittarius, in sextile or trine with Sol or Mars.

If of drynesse, let the Moone bee in Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces, aspected as before with Iupiter or Venus.

Elections for Ablactation, or weaning of Children.

For delicatenesse, take the Moone in Gemini, Virgo, Libra, or the first halfe of Sagitarius, well aspected with Venus: That they may be couetous the Moone must be in Leo, aspected with Mars.

To be good husbands, and busie in the commodities of the earth, take the Moone in Taurus, Virgo,

go, and Capricorne, well affected with Mars.

The Moone without aspect, and furthest from the Sunne, maketh them forget the Nurse.

Elections for Husbandry.

Before you plant, or graft, consider the winde: for if it be in the North, or East, cease thy labour. This fore-knowne, plant or graft generall, the Moone increasing in Taurus, or Aquarius.

Remoue and set yong trees in the last quarter, the Moone in Taurus, or Capricorne, in September, October, November, and February.

Sow all kinde of Corne, the Moone increasing in Cancer.

Set or sow all kinde of seedes, the Moone well seated in Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Libra, Capricorne, Aquarius, or Pisces, but with this proviso, that your seedes, whose cods be round, be sowen three or foure dayes before or after the full Moone; but for roote, take the increase from February to June.

Gather fruits at the full, &c.

Fell Coppice in the last quarter: cleare them in the increase, and then cut hard to make it grow fast and thicke.

Cut Vines in February, March, or September, the Moone increasing in Aries, Libra, or Scorpio.

Libbe or geld Cattell the Moone increasing in Aries, Sagittarius, or Capricorne.

Mucke your land, that the weedes may not grow thereby, in the decreasing.

Chap. XXXIX.

Of the moueable Feasts, and diuersities of Easter, with the reason of our difference and the Romanes.

HAuing spoken of the changes of the Mone, &c. it followeth to speake of the Moueable Feasts, because they depend thereon, and haue no fixed place in the Kalender, being fiue in number, to wit, Septuagesima, Quadragesima, Easter, Rogation Sunday, Ascension, and Whitsunday.

Septuagesima is so called of 70, as it were, containing 70 daies, which the Church doth obserue in remembrance of the 70 yeares that the children of Israel were vnder the Babylonicall seruitude, and is alwaies three Sundaies before Quadragesima.

Quadragesima is simply said of 40, as containing 40 daies, which the Church recounts in remembrance of the 40 daies that Moses fasted, when he receiued the Lawes of our Lord: Elias fasted so many daies, & so many daies fasted Christ before the tempter came; and because the actions of Christ should be instructions to vs, therefore we should endeuour to fast so many daies.

Easter is the principall of all other Feasts, and so ordained by God at first, and at this day there be three sorts, that is, Pascha Hebræorum, the Iewes Easter: Pascha Verum, our Easter: and Pascha Nouum, the Romanes Easter.

The

The Iewes Easter was commaunded to be kept the 14 day of the first moneth, called Abib, which day at euen was the Lords Passeouer: and the 15 day should be the holy Conuocation, as you may see, Exod. cha. 12. ver. 18. Leuit. 23. 5. Deut. 16. 1. Num. 28. 16. Esdras 7. 10. And this 15 day is taken for the first day after the first full Mone, happening after the Spring Equinoctiall: which institution the Iewes altred, holding a superstitious opinion of days, and thereby would not keep their Easter vpon a Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday: breaking thereby the commaundement of God, like stiffe-necked people, as in the 2. booke of the Kings chap. 23. vers. 22.

Our Easter was ordained 322. yeares after the Incarnation: for Constantinus Magnus noting the errors risen amongst the congregation of the Christians, & the many contentions that continually rose after the Apostles time about ỹ celebration of Easter, assembled from all nations 318 Bishops, & other learned, aswell Greeks as Latins & Egyptians, such that could withall well determine of the motions of the celestiall bodies: amongest whom was Eusebius, bishop of Cesaria, chiefe, being an excellent Mathematician, and he kept them there two yeares vpon his owne cost and charges: and so 323 after the Incarnation, there was a new Decemnouall, or Golden number instituted, differing from that the Romanes then vsed, which made it the longer before they would consent vnto it: for by this new Circle Easter should be celebrated vpõ the Sunday next

following the first full Moone that should happen after the entrance of the Sunne into Aries, and this new institution continued not passing seauen yeares after the Nicene Councell: for in 330 there fell differences betwixt the Romanes, and the Greekes about the same, which continued neere 200 yeares: and then in the time of Iustinianus the Emperour, Dionysius Abbas, a worthy Romane, Anno 527, began to draw Paschall Tables, and Rules Ecclesiasticall, according as it was ordained at the former Councell, which he finished Anno 532. And then at a Councell at Calcedon it was established, that whosoeuer held any other Easter then that after the Statutes of Rome, should bee counted an Hereticke: and therefore till 1582, no man durst presume to alter the Easter, though they saw the Equinoctium still flye backwards from the 21 of March, insomuch that it is now about the 11 day: by reason of which anticipation, sometimes there happens two full Moones before wee can keepe our Easter, which was a cause the Romanes altered their Kalender, and thereby is there 28 dayes difference sometimes betwixt vs and them, as in Anno 1557, 60, 71, 84 and 87: also there may happen 35 dayes, as in Anno 1565, 68, 76, 79, in all which yeares there happens two ful moones betwixt our Easter and the Spring Equinoctiall, so did it 1595, and saue more late, as 1603, and so shall it 1622: the which inconuenience the Romanes finding, reformed their Paschall Tables, whereby they produce Easter alwaies the Sunday

following

following the first full Moone, according to the foresaid first generall Councell held at Nice in Pontus 322 yeares after the Incarnation. But now whether it be best for vs to alter our Tables and Kalender, according to that Councell, I will not presume to argue. If some say, all Christians vsed this wee doe 1055 yeares, I answere, the Nicene Councel made no respect of the smal want that the day in euery Leape-yeare wanted of 24 houres, being but 47 minutes, 12 seconds, as in the 21 Chapter: but since there is passed 1289 yeares this present yeare 1611. whereby the Equinoctiall is gone before the 21 of March (as it was then obserued) ten dayes: and this is the cause of the difference betwixt vs and the Romanes, whereby the Astronomers are forced in their Registers to distinguish thus betwixt vs and them, Annus Novus & Vetus, and so of the Kalender, and of Easter, and the other moueable feasts, as before: but this volume is too short for an ample discourse.

Now Easter hath diuers names, according vnto the diuersitie of Nations: with the Hebrewes it is called Pascha; with the Greekes, Basis; and with the Latines, Transitus; with vs, Easter.

Rogation Sunday is so called, because nos Rogat Ecclesia, the Church commanded vs to continue fasting, processions, and prayers, as well against the bodily Wolues, such as late were in France, as also against the spirituall Wolues.

Pentecoste is so called from πεντήκοντα, which

is Quinquagesimus, because there bee 50 dayes betwixt Easter and Whitsunday inclusiuely, and this time the Church obserueth in remembrance of the Lawe giuen vnto Moses in the burning Mount, as also in memoriall of the Holy Ghost, that appeared to ỳ Apostles like clouen tongues, as you may reade, Acts 2.1.

And these be called Moueable Feasts, for that they haue not any fixed place in the Kalender, by reason of the celebration of Easter, whereupon the finding of all the rest depend.

Chap. XL.

To finde all the Moueable Feasts for euer, according to our English Kalender.

Enter this Table seeking the Golden Number in the first row, descending vpon the left hand; which hauing found, proceede directly vnto the right hand, vntill you come vnder the Dominicall Letter for the proposed yeare: so shall the number in the common angle shew you the number of weekes of Interuallum Minus, and the number iust ouer the Dominicall Letter, are odde dayes to be added, which is the distance of weekes and dayes betwixt the birth of our Lord, and Quinquagesima, or Esto mihi, which is Shroue-sunday.

A Table of the distance betwixt Christmas day and Shroue-Sunday, seruing for the Englisth Kalender.

Prim.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	6	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

Example.

1613. The Golden number is 18, and the Dominicall letter is C. Finding therefore 18 in the first row vnder Prime, and then proceeding

rightwards, vntill I come vnder C, I finde seuen weekes, and ouer C 2, I conclude *Interuallum minus*: for from Christmas to Shroue-sunday is seuen weekes, and two dayes.

This Interuallum minus **being found, find the same in the ensuing Table, vpon the first row vpon the left hand, answering to which shall you finde the rest of the moueable Feasts in order, according as they bee written in the front of the Table.**

EXAMPLE.

1613. I found *Interual. minus* 7 weekes, two dayes, answering to which in the ensuing Table, is *Quadragesima. Feb.* 2. *Easter day Aprill* 4. *Rogation Sunday May* 9. and so forth: and lastly *Interual. maius* 25 Weekes, which is the number of Weekes betwixt Trinitie Sunday and Aduent Sunday.

A Table

A Table whereby to finde the Moueable Feasts in the Englisſh Kalender.

Inter min. W	D	Quadrageſima.	Eaſter day.	Rogation.	Aſcenſion day.	Whitſunday	Aduent ſunday	Interuallum maius
5	3	Feb. 8	mar. 22	Ap. 26	Ap. 30	ma. 10	ſ20. 29	27
5	4	Feb. 9	mar. 23	Ap. 27	May 1	ma. 11	30	27
5	5	10	24	28	2	12	Dece. 1	27
5	6	11	25	29	3	13	2	27
6	0	12	26	30	4	14	3	27
6	1	13	27	May 1	5	15	ſ20. 27	26
6	2	14	28	may 2	6	16	28	26
6	3	15	29	3	7	17	29	26
6	4	16	30	4	8	18	30	26
6	5	17	31	5	9	19	Dece. 1	26
6	6	18	Apri. 1	6	10	20	2	26
7	0	19	Apr. 2	7	11	21	3	26
7	1	20	3	8	12	22	ſ20. 27	25
7	2	21	4	9	13	23	28	25
7	3	22	5	10	14	24	29	25
7	4	23	6	11	15	25	30	25
7	5	24	7	12	16	26	Dece. 1	25
7	6	25	8	13	17	27	2	25
8	0	26	9	14	18	28	3	25
8	1	27	10	15	19	29	ſ20. 27	24
8	2	28	11	16	20	30	28	24
8	3	mar. 1	12	17	21	31	29	24
8	4	mar. 2	13	18	22	Jun. 1	30	24
8	5	mar. 3	14	19	23	Jun. 2	Dece. 1	24
8	6	4	15	20	24	3	2	24
9	0	5	16	21	25	4	3	24
9	1	6	17	22	26	5	ſ20. 27	23
9	2	7	18	23	27	6	28	23
9	3	8	19	24	28	7	29	23
9	4	9	20	25	29	8	30	23
9	5	10	21	26	30	9	Dece. 1	23
9	6	11	22	27	31	10	2	23
10	0	12	23	28	Jun. 1	11	3	23
10	1	13	24	29	Jun. 2	12	ſ20. 27	22
10	2	14	25	30	Jun. 3	13	28	22

One thing note in the vse of this Table, that the Leap-yeare hath two Letters, as GF, BA, DC, FE, AG, CB, or ED, the first of these alwaies beginning the yeare, as in Chap. 30. but you must enter this Table with the latter.

To finde the Moueable Feasts otherwise.

Seeke the change of the Moone in February, for that yeare, as in Chap. 31. the next Tuesday after is Shroue-tuesday. But if the change be vpon Tuesday, then the next Tuesday following is Shroue-tuesday: then the next Sunday is the first Sunday in Lent: fiue Sundaies after is Easter day, to which adde 5 weekes, so haue you Rogation Sunday: then is it foure dayes more to Ascension day, from which proceed forwards 10 daies for Whitsunday, the next Sunday after is Trinitie Sunday, and the next Thursday Corpus Christi day.

Chap. XLI.

To find the Moueable Feasts according to the Roman Church.

The Romans say, they do obserue their Easter, and the moueable Feasts, both according to Gods Commandement, and according to the Edict in the Councell of Trent: the truth thereof I leaue to the learned, and heere set downe how to finde it for Merchants, and others, that haue to do beyond the seas.

To haue their Easter, you must first finde the Epact,

Epact, (for they haue reiected the Golden Number in that behalfe) and yet doth their Epact often misse a day, sometimes two, and seldome hitte truely the day of the new Moone, euen as with vs it doth.

But to finde the first, find the Golden number in the insuing Table, vnder it is the Epact.

An. Do	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623
Prime.	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Epact.	19	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29

An. Do	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1612	1613	
Prime.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Epact.	10	21	2	23	24	5	26	27	8	

And this is a perfect agreement of the Prime and Epact in the new Roman Kalender, and is true vntill 1700. And for your more ease I haue added the yeare of our Lord God vnto 1630, so that knowing what yeare of our Lord it is, you haue vnder it both the Prime and Epact: and when these yeares of our Lord God be expired, then set 1631 where 1612 is, and 1632 where 1613 is, and so proceed, whereby you make your table serue so long as the Epact and Prime agree, which is vntill 1700 be past: or take 10 from our Epact found chap. 30, so haue you the Roman Epact till 1700, after which time deduct 11 for the correption of the yeares.

Now to find the moueable feasts, according to the Romanes, doe thus: First finde the Epact, as before, and then the Dominicall letter for the proposed

Tabula Paſchatis noua Reformata.

Lit Dō	Cyclus Epactarum.	Dies Cinerum.	Paſcha Reſurre	Aſcenſio Domini.	Pentecoſtes.	Aduent Domini.
D	23, 22, 21, 20, 19,	Feb. 4.	Ma. 22	Apri 30	may 10	No, 29
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	Feb. 11	29	may 7	17	29
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,	Feb. 18.	April 5	14	24	29
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1, * 29,	Feb, 25	12	21	21	29
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24	mar. 4.	19	28	June 7	29
E	23. 22. 21, 20, 19	Feb. 5,	Ma, 23	1	may 11	30.
	18. 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	12	30	8	18	30
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,	9	April, 6	15	25	30
	5. 4. 3, 2, 1, * 29	26	13	22	June 1	30
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24,	Mar. 5	20	29	8	30
F	23, 22, 21, 20, 19,	Feb. 6	Ma. 24	2	may 12	Decee, 1
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	13	31	9	19	1
	12, 11. 10. 9, 8, 7, 6.	10	April 7	16	26	1
	5. 4. 3, 2, 1. * 29	27	14	23	June 2	1
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25. 24	Mar, 6	21	30	9	1
G	23, 22, 21, 20, 19,	Feb. 7,	ma. 25	3	may 13	2
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	14	April 1	10	10	2
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,	21	8	17	27	2
	5, 4. 3. 2, 1. * 29	28	15	24	June 3	2
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25. 24	Mar. 7	22	31	10	2
A	23, 22, 21, 20, 19	Feb, 8	ma. 26	4	may 14	3
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	15	April 2	11	21	3
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8. 7, 6	22	9	18	28	3
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1. * 29,	1	16	25	June 4	3
	28, 27, 26, 25. 25, 24	Mar. 8	13	June 1	11	3
B	23, 22, 21. 20, 19,	Feb. 9	ma. 17	may 5	may 15	No, 27
	18, 17, 16, 15. 14, 13	16	April 3	12	22	27
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6.	23	10	19	29	27
	5, 4, 3. 2, 1, * 29	Mar. 2	17	26	June 5	27
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24	Mar. 9	24	June 2	12	27
C	23, 22, 21, 20, 19	Feb. 10	ma. 28	may 6	may 16	No, 28
	18. 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17	April 4	13	23	28
	12, 11. 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,	24	11	20	30	28
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1, * 29	Mar, 3	8	27	June 6	28
	28, 27. 26, 25, 25, 24	Mar, 10	25	June 3	13	28

proposed

proposed yeare, as you be after taught: these had, finde the Dominicall letter in the last Table vpon the left hand: then in ỳ square answering to that letter, finde the Epact amongst the numbers there set. This had, proceede rightwards in the same line, so shall you haue the day and moneth that any of the feasts written in the top of the Table happeneth vpon. This needeth no example.

One thing note, if the proposed yeare bee Bissextile, then must you finde Dies Cinerum, or Ash-wednesday, with the former of the letters, and the rest of the feasts with the later letter.

A Table to finde the Circle of the Sunne and Dominicall letter in the Romane Kalender till after Anno 1700.

Ann. Do.	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620
☉ Circle	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5
Dominicall letter	AG	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED

Ann. Do.	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629
☉ Circle	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dominicall letter	C	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA	G

Ann. Do.	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639
☉ Circle	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dominicall letter	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B

The vse of this Table is: Finde the Circle of the Sunne for the proposed yeare, so haue you the Dominicall Letter vnder it: or finde the yeare of our Lord, so haue you the Circle of the Sunne, and

and Dominicall letter vnder the same. And this Table you make perpetuall, if when the yeare of our Lord there placed be expired, you place 1620 where 1612 is, and so proceed, and when that circle of yeares be finished, set 1667. where 1640 was, proceeding forth in like manner.

Chap. XLII.

Of the Ember and Fasting daies, as also of the times of Marriage.

There be foure times in the yeare called Anni quatuor tempora, which the Church hath appointed for Ieiuniall, or Fasting-dayes, euery of which times containeth three dayes, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: two of which fasts depend on dayes fixed, the other vpon dayes moueable: First, wee fast in the Spring, to the end as all things then flourish, so may also the workes of men: in Summer, that we may bring forth the fruits of good workes: and in Winter, that as the leaues fall from the trees, and small hearbes die, so vices may be killed in vs, and superfluities fall from vs: Or wee fast to temperate and moderate the humour predominating that quarter, as Choler in Summer, &c. as in Chap. 27. the which fasting dayes be

The Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after { Quadragesima, Whitsunday, Holy Crosse, Saint Lucies day.

But

But if Holy Crosse, or S. Lucies day fall vpon a Wednesday, then take the Wednesday following: as for other fasting daies, they bee noted in the Kalender. And the cause wherefore the Romanes and we obserue no fasting day betwixt the Resurrection and Ascension day, is (as I take it) grounded vpon this Text: Can the Children of the Marriage Chamber fast while the Bridegrome is with them? &c. Mark. 2. 29.

Times prohibited for Marriage.

from	after Aduēt Sunday	till	8 daies after the Epiphany.
	after Septuagesima		
	3 dayes before the Ascension.		8 da. after Easter Trinitie Sunday.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of Weights and Measures vsed in England.

IN England we commonly vse two kinds of weights, as Troy, and Auerdupois: by the Troy weight we weigh wheat, bread, gold, siluer, and such like, and this Troy weight containes in euery pound 12 ounces, euery ounce 20 peny weight, euery peny weight 24 graines, whereby a Marke weight is 80 ounces, as in the ensuing Table.

Graines	5760	2880	1440	960	480	240	120	60	24	12 6
Peny weight	240	120	60	40	20	10	5	2 1/2	1	1 1/2 1/4
Ounces.	12	6	3	2	1	1/2	1/4			
Pounds.	1	1/2	1/4							

By the weight Auerdupois is weighed all kinde of Grocerie, all Phyſicall druggs, all groſſe wares, as Roſin, Ware, Pitch, Tarre, Tallow, Hempe, Flaxe, &c. and all Iron, Steele, Lead, Minne, Copper, Allome, Coppras, &c. And though the pound of this weight bee greater then the pound Troy, yet is the ounce leſſe; becauſe the pound Troy hath but twelue ounces, and the pound Auerdupois ſixteene ounces, as in the Table enſuing. And you muſt note that the Auerdupois pound is diuided into Graines, Scruples, Dragmes, and ſo to Ounces, euery one hauing a proper Character to expreſſe the ſame, as is ſet after the Table.

Graines	7680	3840	1920	480	240	120	60	30	15	20	10
Scruples	384	192	96	24	12	6	3	1 ½	¾	7	⅔
Dragms	128	64	32	8	4	2	1	½	¼		
Ounces	16	8	4	1	½	¼					
Pounds	1	½	¼								

Graines gr. Scruples ℈. Dragmes ʒ. Ounces ℥. Pounds ℔.

How Ale and Beere is meaſured.

Theſe two ſorts of Liquor are meaſured by Pints, Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, Firkins, Kilderkins, or halfe Barrels, and Barrels, as in the enſuing Table: and theſe and ſuch like bee Contaue meaſures.

Beere

Beere Measures.							Ale Measures.					
Pints.	288	144	72	8	4	2	256	128	64	8	4	2
Quarts.	144	72	36	4	2	1	128	64	32	4	2	1
Pottles.	72	36	18	2	1		64	32	16	2	1	
Ferkins.	36	18	9	1			32	16	8	1		
Gallons.	4	2	1				4	2	1			
Kilderkin	2	1					2	1				
Barrels.	1						1					

How Wine, Oyle, and Hony is measured.

One Gallon of Wine containes 8 pound of Troy weight, whereby are measured the vessels in the ensuing Table.

Pint.	2116	1008	672	504	336	252	128	8	4	2
Quart.	1008	504	336	252	168	126	64	4	2	1
Pottle.	504	252	168	126	84	63	36	2	1	
Gallon.	152	126	84	63	42	31½	18	1		
Rundlet.	14	7	4⅔	3½	2⅓	1¾	1			
Barrels.	8	4	2⅔	2	1⅓	1				
Tierce of a pipe	6	3	2	1½	1					
Hogshead.	4	2	1⅓	1						
Punchion.	3	1½	1							
Pipe or But.	2	1								
Tunne.	1									

Measures of graine.

All kind of graine is measured by Troy weight, of which 8 pounds make a gallon, whereof are made Pints, Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, Pecks, Halfe-bushels, Bushels, Strikes, or halfe coombs, Cornookes, Coombes, or halfe Quarters, Quarters, or seames and Lasts, whose quantity behold in the ensuing Table.

Pints.	5120	2560	512	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Quarts.	2560	1280	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
Pottles.	1280	640	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1		
Gallons.	647	320	64	32	16	8	4	2	1			
Pecks.	320	160	32	16	8	4	2	1				
Half-bushels	160	80	16	8	4	2	1					
Bushels.	80	40	8	4	2	1						
Strikes.	40	20	4	2	1							
Cornookes.	20	10	2	1								
Quarters.	10	5	1									
Last.	1											

And know that the barrell, and halfe barrell of Herrings, and likewise of butter and sope, are the same measure used for Ale. Herring are counted by the hundreds, thousands, and Lasts: a Last being 10000, euery thousand being 1200, which is 12000 Herrings in the Last, at 120 to the hundred.

Of

Of Iron and Lead.

Iron is counted by the pound, hundred, and Tunne: and Lead by the pound, hundred, and fodder.

Iron.			Lead.		
Pound.	2240	112	Pound.	2184	122
Hundred	2	1	Hundred	19½	1
Tunne.	1		Fodder.	1	

Tinne, Copper, and Lattine haue 112 pounds to the hundred.

Of Fuell.

All fuell is fised by the Statute, of which there be Shids, Billets, Fagots and Coles. All Shids muſt be foure foot long beſide the carſe, and vpon them is 1.2.3.4.or 5.markes or notches, and then they muſt bee in compaſſe about the middeſt 16. 23.28.33 or 38 inches, according as it hath number of markes.

All Billets ſhould be three fot long, and there be three kinds thereof, as the Single, a Caſt, and a Caſt of two: the firſt being 7½ ynches about, the nert 10, and the laſt 14 inches compaſſe.

Fagots ſhould be three foot long, and the band beſide the knot 24 inches made round; for your flat Fagots be much leſſe, though they be all one compaſſe about.

The Sack of Coles is 4 buſhels.

How things be numbred.

Furres.

Sables, Martins, Minkes, Jenits, Filches, & Graues, haue 4 skins in the Timber.

Coney, Kid, Lambe, Budge, Cat, &c. haue fiue score in the hundred.

The skins of Goats are numbred by the kippe, which is 50, and Calues by the dozen 12, I meane being tanned.

There is also (in Leather) Hides, Dickers, and Lasts: the Last is 20 Dickers, or 200 hides: a Dicker is 10 Hides.

Of Fish.

Ling, Cod, or Haberdine hath 124 to the hundred: Stockfish 120 to the hundred, so hath Herring. A Last of Barrell-fish is twelue Ale Barrels.

Of Paper and Parchment.

A Bale of Paper is 10 Reame, or 200 Quires, a Reame is 20 Quires, or 500 sheetes: a Quire is 25 sheetes.

A Rowle of parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 skins, a dozen is 12 skins.

Of Wooll.

A Last of wooll is 4368 pounds, or 12 sackes: a sacke is 364 pounds, or 2 weyes: a wey is 182 pound, or 6 Toddes and a halfe: a Todde is 28 pounds, or two stone: a stone is 14 pound, and a cleaue is halfe a stone, so that a Last hath 312 stones, and 156 Toddes, and a Sacke hath 26 stones.

CHAP.

Chap. XLIIII.

Measure in Longitude, and of the length and the bredth, and compasse of England, Ireland, and the adiacent Ilands.

Three barley cornes make an Inch, 12 Inches a foote, 3 foote a yard, 5 yards and a halfe, a pearch, 40 pearches in length, and 4 in bredth an Acre, 4 in bredth, and ten in length a rood, or quarter of an Acre, so that an Acre hath 43560 square Feete, 4840 square Yards, and 160 square Pearches.

Also an English mile is 8 Furlong, 88 scores, 320 pearches, 1056 paces, 1408 Elles, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, 63360 Inches, 190080 Barley cornes, as you may see more at large in my Geodeticall Staffe, lib. 2.

The compasse of the earth is 360 degrees, or 21700 Italian miles, or 5400 common Germane miles, or 4320 miles of Sueuia, whose diameter is 6872 $\frac{8}{11}$ Italian, 1728 $\frac{2}{11}$ Germane, or 1397 $\frac{6}{11}$ miles of Sueuia.

The compasse of the Heauen is 101756250 0 miles, and so much doth the Sunne go in 24 houres according to the motion of the first Mouer, and in his meane motion in the Zodiacke hee goeth euery day 2826562 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, so that his peragration in respect of his compassing the heauens euery naturall day, is 3063925000 0 miles in the whole yeare.

Measures of England, and the adiacent Islands.

The compasse of England is 1532 miles.
The greatest length thereof Northwards and Southwards, is from Barwick to the Lands end, which not crossing the sea, is 386 miles.
The shortest length from Barwick to Calshot Castle in Southhampton shire, is 286. miles.
The broadest place of England from the Lands end to Sandwich, is 279 miles.
From S. Dauids in the West in Penbrookeshire, through the middest of Worcester and Warwick-shire Eastward to Yarmouth in Norfolke, is 240 miles.
And this is the next broadest place in England.

Of Ireland.

Ireland, reiecting the adiacent Islands, and some Indrafts, is in compasse 948 miles.
The length Northward and South-ward, is 303 miles.
The bredth East and West is 113 miles, being taken in the South-parts from the vttermost poynt of the Continent Westwards, to the East poynt of Cilana, lying ouer against S. Dauids in Penbrookeshire.

The Isle of Man.

The Isle of Man is in compasse 91 miles.

The

The length is	28 miles.
The breadth	18 miles.

The Isle of Anglesea.

Mona or Anglesea is in compasse	85 miles.
The length	21 miles.
The breadth	18 miles.

The Isle of Wight.

The Isle of Wight is in compasse	57 miles.
The length	22 miles.
The breadth	11 miles.

Chap. XLV.

To know how to reckon how much your daily expences commeth vnto in the whole yeare very readily without a Table, or Calculation.

TO auoid all Tables, and to giue you a ready rule to beare in memory, do thus: Suppose you spent 6 pence the day, and would know what it amounteth vnto in the yeare: which to doe, say thus: Six pence the day, is six pounds, six halfe pounds, and six groates, which set together, maketh 9 pounds 2 shillings. Againe, seuen pence the day is seuen pounds, seuen halfe pounds, and seuen groates in the yeare, which set together maketh 10 pounds, 12 shillings, and foure pence. The like of any other.

How Money is numbred in England.

The greatest pæce of English siluer now coined ordinarily at ỳ Tower, is called 12 d, or a shilling, and that is diuided into two parts, which bee called six pence, or Testons, and that is subdiuided into two other parts, called 3 pence, being one fourth part of the shilling. Againe the 12 pence is diuided into 6 parts, euery of which part is called 2 pence. The shilling is diuided into 12 parts, called pence, into 24 parts called halfe-pence, and into 48 parts, called farthings: we haue now a pæce of siluer stamped, which is the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a shilling, called 9 pence, and the halfe of that called 4 pence halfe peny, three of which make a Scottish marke, which is 13 pence halfe peny sterling: out of these small pæces there is made other summes, that haue proper and peculiar denominations, as Crownes, Nobles, and Markes, and their halfes: a Crowne is 5 shillings, a Noble six shillings 8 pence, a marke 13 shillings 4 pence, or two Nobles: foure Nobles is 26 shillings 8 pence: fiue Nobles is 33 shillings 4 pence: seuen Nobles is 2 pounds 6 shillings 8 pence: fourtéene Nobles is 4 pounds, 13 shillings 4 pence; and 20 Nobles is 6 pound 13 shillings 4 peuce. Againe, foure marks is 2 pounds, 13 shillings 4 pence: fiue Marks is 3 pounds 6 shillings 8 pence: 20 Marks 13 pound six shillings 8 pence: 40 Markes as 26 pound 13 shilings 8 pence: And an hundred Markes is 66 pound, 13 shillings 4 pence.

A briefe remembrance of the principall Faires in England and Wales: the Moneth, Day, and place where they be kept, more largely set forth then heretofore.

Faires in Ianuary.

THe third day at Llanybyther: Tuesday after the Twelfe-day, at Salisbury, and at Melton Mowbray: Thursday after at Banbury, and at Litterworth: 7. at Llanginnie: 25 at Bristoll, Chyrchingford, Graues-end, and at Northaleton euery Wednesday from Christmas till June: 31 at Llandyssell.

Faires in February.

THe first day at Bromley: the second at Lin, Bathe, Maidstone, Budworth, Reading, Bicklewerth, Wizes, and at Whitland: the third at Bongroue: the eighth at Tragarron: the ninth at Llandaffe: the fourteenth at Dwndle and at Feuersham: the 24 at Uppingham, Highamferries, Walden, and at Tewkesbury: On Shroue-munday at New-castle-vnder-line: On Ash-wednesday, at Lichfield, Exceter, Roystone, Abington,

Abington, Ciceter, Tamworth, Dunstable, Tunbridge, Fockingham, and Eaton: The first Munday in Lent, at Winchester, and at Chersay in Surrey. The first Tuesday in Lent at Bedford, the first Thursday in Lent at Banbury.

Faires in March.

THe first day, Llangadog, Madrim, and at Llangeuallah: the eight, at Tregarron: the 12 at Stamford, Sudbury, Woborne, Wrexham, and at Bodnam: the thirteenth at Wye, and Bodwin: the seuenteenth at Patrington: the eightéenth at Sturbridge: the twentith at Alesbury, and at Durham: the twenty fourth at Llanerchimeth: the twenty fiue at Northampton, Walden, Cardigan, Walpas, Saint Albons, Athwell, Huntington all the Lady-daies, at Saint Jones in Worcester, and at Woodstock: the one and thirtieth at Malmesbury. Mid-lent-sunday at Saffron-walden, and at Odiham: Munday before the Annunciation, at Kendall, Wisbich, and at Denbigh: the fifth Sunday in Lent at Grantham, Salisbury, Sudbury, and at Helrsome: Wednesday before Palme-sunday at Drayton: Thursday at Landissell: Palme-sunday-Eue at Newport, Pomfret, Leicester, Skipton, Ailesbury, and at Wisbich: Palme-sunday, at Worcester, Llandaurenuoure, Billinsworth, and at Kendall: Wednesday before Easter, at Llanuillinge, and at Kaerline: Thursday before Easter at Sudmuster, and at Kettering:

ing: On Good-friday at Mellaine, Bishops-castle, Acton-burnell, Llonguer, Kilsorow, Bu-y, Amptill, Bishops-hatfield, Brewton, Hin-ingham, Rotheram, Ipswich, S. Pombes, Gil-ford, Rutly, Engfield, and Charing.

Faires in Aprill.

THe second day at North-fleet, Rochford, and at Hitchin: the third at Leeke: the fifth at Callingford: the seuenth at Darby: the ninth, at Billingsworth, the Munday next after at Euesham: the 22 at Stabford: the 23 at Chichester, Lamworth, Ipswich, Charing, Amptill, Hin-ingham, S. Pombs, Bury, Wilton, Worcham Brewton, castle Combes, and at Welwdy: the 25 at Darby, Uttoreter, Dunmow, Colebroke, Buckingham, Wainchcombe, and at Cliffe: the 26 at Tenderden, and Clete: Munday in Ea-ter-weeke at Gainsborough, and at Onay: Tues-day in Easter-week at Daintree, Hitchin, Brailes, Rochford, Sanbach, and at North-fleet: Wednes-day in Easter weeke at Wellingborow; Friday at Darby, Saturday at Skipton: Munday after Lowsunday, at Bicklesworth, Euesham, and at Newcastle vnder-line.

Faires in May.

THe first day at Leicester, Warwick, Dswe-stree, Kinuar, Worsworth, Brick-hill, Con-gertō, Reading, Stow ỹ old, Pombridge, Chens-

ford

fo2d, Perin, Andouer, Maidſton, Llantriſſent, Uſke, and at Grighouell: the ſecond at Pwlhely, the third at Staffo2d, Bromyard, Puneaton, Rats-dale, Waltham Abbey, Elſtow, Hinningham, Cherſay, Chepnam, Cowbridge, Abergauennie, Mounton, Denbigh, Merthir and Tidnile: the fifth at Marchenlleth; the ſixth at Almelburie, Hoy, and Knighton: the ſeuenth, at Beuerley, Newton. Orfo2d, Stratfo2d vpon Auon, Hanſlop, and at Bath: the ninth at Maidſtone: the 10 at Alhburne: the eleuenth at Dunſtable: the 15 at Welchpole: the 16 at Llangarranogge: the 19 at Rocheſter, Odehill, Mayfield, and Welſow: the 20 at Malmeſbury: the 25 at Blackeburne: the 26 at Lenham: the 29 at Crambroke. Rogation weeke, at Beuerley, Engfield: On Aſcenſion Eue, at Darking, and Abergeley: On Aſcenſion Day, at Bremenham, Biſhopſtratfo2d, Kidderminſter, Eccleſhall, Wigan, Middle-wich, Stopford, Chappell-Frith, Rolle, Burton vpon Trent, Aizes, Bradſted, Sudmſter, Egleſrew in Reames, Chappell-kinnon, Bridgend, and Bewmarris: Munday after Aſcenſion day, at Thackſted: On wedneſday after at Shrewſbury: On Friday, at Ruthin: On Whitſun-eue, at Skipton vpon Craven, Wilbich, and Newin: On Whitſun-munday, at Rats-dale, Rie-hill, Lenham, Kirbie, Stephen, Cribby, Saliſbury, Chicheſter, Exceter, Darington, Bradfo2d, Ryegate, Bromeyard, Linton, Burton in Llandſdale, Shalfo2th, Whitchurch, Cockermouth, Apple-bee, Yarſtgreene, Dundk,

Sleſo2d,

bleford, Saint Ines, Agmunham, Cuesham, Amerson, and at Sittingborne: On Whitsun-Tuesday, at Melton-mowbray, Canterburie, Rochford, Lewis, Midhurst, Epping, Perith, Long-milford, Faringdon, Daintree, Laighton-ballard, High-knotsford, Athby, Delazouth, Longuer, Elsmere, Munmouth, Llanymthiuery: On Wednesday, at Leek, Royston, Newarke vpon Trent, Sandbar, Llandedder, Pont-stephen, and Llandebie: Whitsun-thursday, at Kingstone, and Cake-field: on Friday, at Darby, Cocksall, and at Stow in the Parish of Gwullyn: On Trinitie-eue, at Rowell: On Trinitie Munday, at Kendall, Tun-bridge, Watford, Spilsbie, Criswell, Raily and Uies: On Tuesday after Trinitie, at Abergannie, and Radnor: on Wednesday, at Abertow. On Corpus Christi day, at Brummidgham, Riddermulker, Prescot, Saint Needes, Bilhops-stratford, Banburie, Lannimerchimeth, Newport in Munmouth-shire, Neath, Eaglestrewe, Langrick, Raerwid, and Yaligh: On Friday, at Couentrie, Chepstow in Munmouthshire: Munday after Corpus Christi day, at Belton.

Faires in Iune.

The third day at Ailesbury: the ninth at Maidstone: the tenth at Marfield, Wellington, Newborough, Okingham, Holt, Llanwist, Newmarke in Emlin, and Kinwillgaio: the 13 at Newtowne in Kedewen: the 14 at Bangorke: the 15 at Perchore, seuen miles from Worcester: the 16 at Newport in Reames, and Bealth: the

17

17 at Higham-ferries, Stow-grene, Hadstock, and Llanuillinge: the 19 at Bridgenorth: the 21 at Pltradmeyricke: the 22 at Shrewsburie, and Saint Albons: the 23 at Barnet, Cattle-Echichen; and Wolgellie: the 24 at Westchester, Colchester, Wakefield, Horsham, Wenlock, Croydon, Bedford, Bromsgrove, Barnewell, Glocester, Lincolne, Peterborow, Windsor, Halifax, Lancaster, Alhburne, Bishops-cattle, Tunbridge, Leicester, Boughton-greene, Kerkeham in Aunderneſſe, Hartford, Kingstone, Reading, Ludlow, Romford, Pemsley, Shaftsbury, Brecknocke, and Preston: the 26 at Northop: the 27 at Burton vpon Trent, Falkstone, Llandogaine: the 28 at Royston, Hescorne; Saint Pombes, Machenleth: the 29 at Wolverhampton, Stafford, Wem, Wodhurſt, Marleborow, Pountsorrell, Lower-knotsford, Southam, Boulton by ballon, Peterborow, Yorke, Onay, Buntingford, Upton in Worcesterhire, Whitnay, Lemster, Westminster, Buckingham, Bromley, Benocke, Llambeder, Pont-stephen, Cardiffe, Llamergaine, and Bala: the 30 at Warfield.

Faires in Iuly.

THe second day, at Congerton, Wooburne, Huntington, Alhton vnderline, Smeth, and Swansey: the third at Hauerson: the fifth at Burton vpon Trent: the sirth, at Llanidlae, and Llanibither: the seuenth at Canterbury, Albrighton, Appingham, Chippingnorto, Wizes, Burnt-

wood,

lwod, Chappel-Frith, Richmond, Tenbury, Hauerford-weſt, Trethenimycha, Emlin, Caſtlemaine, Denbigh: Munday after Relique-Sunday, at Fodringay, and Hauerhull: the 11 at Partney, and Lde: the 13 at Llaurhaidarmachnant: the 15 at Pinchbacke, and Grenelleid: the 17 at Leeke, Winchcombe, Saint Kenelmes, Llauilling: the 20 at Betley, Vrbridge, Awerton, Bowdine, Cateſby, Boulton in the Moores, S. Margarets by Dartford, Odiham, Barkway, Ickleton, Denbie, Meath, and Llanimthiuery, at Woodſtocke: the 22 at Stonyſtratford, Bridgnorth, Battlefield, Bickleſworth Baynards Caſtle, Broughton, Clitherall, Keſwicke, Norwich, Kingſton, Marleborough, Tetbury, Wincheſter, Colcheſter, Mauolin-hill, Newarke vpon Trent, Roking, Kidwallie, Withgrigge, and Ponterly: the 23 at Cheſton, and Barnaruon: the 25 at Saint Iames by London, Saint Iames by Northampton, Brikſow, Darby, Dudley, Chicheſter, Stone, Shiſnall, Stamford, Louthe, Liuerpoole, Trapſtone, Barcomſtead, Buntingford, Doncaſter, Baldock, Walden, Tilbury, Ipſwich, Rauenglaſſe, Erith, Bromley, Aſhwell, Hatfield, Broadocke, Reading, Douer, Chilholm, Malmſbury, Aldergame, Broomeſgroue, Camden, Wigmor, Chickham. Trobridge, Roſſe, Machembleth, Landengeiram, Chappel-Jago, and Kackpoole: the 26 at Bewdley, Kiptry, & Kalardarglwy: the 27 at Chappell-Frith, Richmond in the North, Warington, Horſham, Canterbury, Halpaſſe, Aſhford.

Faires

Faires in Auguſt.

THe firſt day at Shꝛeſwbury, Loughboꝛough, Poꝛke, Newcaſtle vpon Tine, Selbie, Newton, Dunſtable, Bedfoꝛd, Saint Edes, Yelland, Noꝛtham-Church, Sledburne, Execeter, Thackſtæd, Rumnay-maling, Feuerſham, Wilbich, Bath, Hoꝛſeney, Karmarthen, Kaergwily, Hay, Llantriſſent, Cheplow, Llaurweſt, Flint: the fourth at Linton and Radnoꝛ: the ninth at Aberlew: the tenth at Yelton-mowbꝛay, Choꝛley, Rugby, Chidlee, Oundle, Seddyll, Weydon, Frodſham, Banbury, Alchurch, walton, Ludlow, Waltham, Farneham, Warneſter, Touceſter, Croyley, Killgarron, Yaleigh, Saint Laurenceby Godwin, Diſſringoliwich, Newboꝛough, Kenwalgaio, Yarley, and Yarras: the 15 at Eleſmere, Tutbury, Yinkley, Saint Albons, Yelton, Yuntingtõ, Gilboꝛough, Cambꝛidge, Gwdhurſt, Karlile, Pꝛeſton, Wakefield, Yarleboꝛough, Whitland, Cardigan, Roſſe, Swanſey, Eglwyſvait, Yminith, Newin, and Newpoꝛt in Yunmouthſhire: the 16 at Kayadargwy: the 24 at London, Kiddermuſter, Nauntwich, Pagetsbꝛomley, Croylie, Noꝛthalerton, Tuddington, Faringdon, Mwekeſbury, Sudbury, Noꝛwich, Douer, Oꝛfoꝛd, Choꝛley, Beggars-buſh, Bꝛomley, Aberconwey, Yunmouth, and Yountgomery: the 28 at Sturbꝛidge in Woꝛceſter-ſhire Aſhfoꝛd, Taliſarnegrẽne, and Welſhpoole: the 29 at Coꝛby, Kaermarthen, Bꝛecknock, and Kaerwis,

erwts : Sunday after Saint Bartholomew, at Sandwich.

Faires in September.

THe first day at chappel-Siluy, Saint Giles in the Bush, and Neath : the fourth, at Okkam: the seuenth, at Ware, & Woodbury-hill, at Sturbridge, Wakefield, Waltham on ẏ woulds, Brewood, Drayton, Northampton, Atherstone, Utcester, Gleyborne, Worseworth, Chalton, Partney, Bury, Huntington, Wolfe-pit, Chattom, Smeathe, Reculner, Malden, Snide, Rockingham, Hartford, Drifield, Llandissell, Kardigan, Whitland, Cardiffe, Tenby, and Bewmarris : the 13. at Pwlhely, and Newtowne in Kedwin : the 14. at Newport, Chesterfield, Richmond, Rippon, Stratford vpon Auon, Varseley, Hetsbury, Smalding, Waltham-Abbey, Penhade, Wootton, Denbigh, Newborough, Rosse, Muncton, and Abergauenny : the 15. at Raiadargwy : the 17. at Cliffe, and Llanidlasse : the 20. at Llanuelly, and Ruthin : the 21. at Stafford, Shrewsbury, Nottingham, Peterborongh, Kingstone, Maiden-brackley, Daintrée, Bedford, Baldocke, S. Edmundsbury, Woodstocke, Lenham, Douer, Katherine-hill by Gilford, Croyden, Vizes, Marleborow, Brainetrée, Houlden, Wendouer, Canterbury, Abergwilly, and Knighton : the 23. at Pancridge in Staffordshire, an Horse Fayre 6. or 7. dayes : the 24. at Llanuillingh : the 28. at Dolgeth, and Kaermarthen : the 29. at West-

N. Crynes N chester,

chester, Leicester, Lancaster, Ashburne, Saint Albons, Saint Jues, Uxbridge, Higham-ferries, Selby, Killingworth, Ludlow, Kingslād, Blackburne, Tuddington, Basingstocke, Woodham-Ferry, Cockermouth, Maulton, way-Hill, Buckland, Bishops-stratford, Sheford, Hull, Merthyr, Llanvihangel, Aberconwy, Llocher, Machenleth, Llanidlasse, Wennir 7 daies, and at Hay.

Faires in October.

THe Munday after Saint Michael at Faseley; the third at Boulton in the Moores: the fourth at Saint Michaell: the sixth at Saint Faithes beside Norwich, Hauent, and Maidstone: the 8 at Chichester, Hereford, and Bishopsstratford, Swansey, Llambeder, Pontstephen, Harborough, Gainsborough, Blithe, Ashburne, Sabridgeworth, Hodnet & Deuizes, the 12 at Boulton in Furnace, and Llangoueth: the 13 at Tamworth, Drayton, Grauesend, Windsor, Hitchin, Royston, Marshfield, Colchester, Stapforth, Staunton, Charing, Aberfrow, Newport in Munmouthshire, Leighton-bussard and Edmundstow: the 18 at Bridgenorth, Burton vpon Trent, Wellingborough, Tisdale, Wigan, Barnet, Banbury, Middle-wich, Ely, Bishops-hatfield, Brickhill, Newcastle, Faringdon, Henley in Arden, Marlow, Uphauē, Tunbridge, Ashwell, Yorke, Wrickley, Holee, Charleton, Lawhadden, Kidwelly, Iske, and Radnor: the 19 at Saint Frideswides by Oxford: the 21 at Couentrie,

uentrée, Newarke, Cicetet, Stokesley, Lentham, Saffronwalden, Hereford, and Lambither: the 28. at Whitchurch, Lemster, Warwicke, Lower Knotsford, Abbey de la Zouch, Pzestone in Andernesse, Hertford, Orford, Biodenden, Warmeister, Llansdy, Wilson, and Aberconlwey: the 29. at Calisarnegrene: the 31. at Ruthen, Wakefield, Stokesley, Pwlhley, and Abermarles.

Faires in Nouember.

The first day, at Ludlow, Mountgomery, Bicklesworth, and Castlemaine: the second, at Leeke: Louborough, Marfield, Bishops-castle, Elesmere, Blochingley, Mayfield and Kingstone: the third, at Kaermarthen: the fift, at Walchpole: the first, at Welington, Pembridge, Newportpond, called Cole-faire, Salford, Lesford, Trigny, Andouer, Wetshod, Hartford, Maling, Bedford, Marron and Brecknocke: the 10 at Wem, Shifnall, Lentoe, seauen daies: Rugby, Lambyther, and Aberwingrin; the 11. at Marleborow, Douer, Fockinghã, Newcastle in Emlin, Shaftsbury, Mathera Daies, Aberkennen, Munmouth, Trean, and Withgrigge. Munday after Saint Martin, at Eaglescow in Beames, at Karnarnon: the 13. at Gilford: the 15. at Llanithiuery, and Machenleth: the 17. at Hide, Northampton, Spaldocke, Harlow, Lincolne: the 19. at Horsham: the 20. at Saint Edmundesbury, Heath, and Ingerstone: the 22. at Penibout, Sawthy,

the 23 at Sandwich, Ludlow, Frome, Tuddington, Kates-crosse, Bwelth, Bangor, and Carline, at Higham-ferries: the 28. at Ashborne: the 29. at Lawrost: the 30 at Bewdley, Oswestrée, Cubley, Boston, Warrington, Bedford in Yorkshire, Wakefield, Rochester, Gréenestéed, Peterfield, Baldocke, Amptill, Colingborough, Maiden-brackley, Narbet, Pecorées in Gower, Cobham, Gargreue, Preston, Harleigh, and Bradford.

¶Faires in December.

THe fifth day at Pluckley, Dolgeth, and Newton: the 6 at Saint Neids, Arundel, Exceter, Northwich, Grantham, Seuenocke, Woodstock, Hendingham: the seauenth at Sandhurst: the eight at Leicester, Northampton, Kinuar, Malpasse, Clitherall, Helxsome, Whitland, Kardigan, and Bewmarris, at Llanvnen: the 21 at Hornebie: the 22 at Llandilauawr: the 29 at Canterbury, Salisbury, and Royston.

Of

¶ Of the Dimensions of England, and other parts of the World, according to other Authors.

BRITAINE, as M. Pitheas, and Isidorus report, is in compasse 3825 miles, which is false: But Pliny saith, when this dimension was taken, the Romanes had knowledge but to the Forrest called Caledonia. Agrippa saith, it is in length 800 miles, and in breadth 300 miles, and that Ireland is as broad, but not so long by 200 miles. Some of our owne countrymen haue published the compasse of England to be 4340 miles, and that the length from Barwick to Portsmouth, is 320 miles, and the breadth in the broadest place, which is from Douer (or rather from Sandwich) 300 miles, but it is not so much, as you may gather by my dimensions before, which be truely set downe.

Of Europe.

Pliny, lib. 6. cap. 31. saith, that Europe is in length 3748 miles, and that the breadth at the broadest is 250 miles. Agrippa would haue it 910 from the bounds of Cyrene, ending at the Garamantes: for so farre to them was knowne and discouered.

Of Asia.

Pliny also saith, that Asia is in length, 63750. miles, and in breadth, from the Aethiopian Sea, to Alexandria, situate vpon Nilus, 1875. and that Europe is scarce halfe so bigge as Asia.

Also, that Europe is twice as much as Affrica, and a first part ouer: so that by Plinies Computation, introducing all these parts together, Europe is a third part of the earth, and an eighth portion ouer, and Asia a fourth part, and one 14 portion, and Affrica a fift part, with an ouerplus of a 16. portion.

But the ignorance of these Authors is herein to be excused, in respect it is not so now: For since that time our Trauellers haue found out, as it were, a new world, of which they were ignorant, imagining no such thing, to wit, America, and Magellana, so that as they before diuided the world into three partes: now be there fiue such partes: But Pliny (like the Authour of such an other great English Volume) was forward to write much vpon reports, and that of the meanest, as Hunters, Fowlers, Shepheards, &c. and therefore since hath beene called by some, Rusticus mendax. But as his workes are learned (though much matter impertinent, and erroneous) so is hee in many things excusable. As for Europe, it now consists of aboue 28. kingdomes, besides the Roman Empire. In length it containeth from the Cape of Portingale to the riuer

uer Taneus 3800 miles, and in bredth from the Archipelago to the Friſe Ocean, 1200 miles, and is waſhed vpon the Weſterne and Northerne parts, partly by the Ocean, and partly by the Balthean Seas: as for the other foure parts of the world, I cannot here ſtand further to ſpeake of them.

Chap. XLVI.

Of the difference of Gold in fineneſſe, and the valuation of ſeuerall peeces of gold, with other neceſſary Tables.

What is meant by Troy or Auerdupois weight, is declared before, and what is meant by the ounce, &c. is expreſſed likewiſe in Tables for that purpoſe: It reſteth therefore to giue you a Table of the fineneſſe of gold, becauſe there is ſome gold better then other, and alſo to deliuer the valuation of certaine peeces of gold.

A Table of the difference of Gold.

	Angell Gold.	French Gold.	Souerain Gold.
A pound weight.	36.l.	33.l.	30.l.
An Ounce.	3.l.	55.s.	50.s.
The halfe ounce.	30.s.	27.s.6.d.	25.s.
Quarter of an ounce.	15.s.	13.s.9.d.	12.s.6.d.
Half quart. of an ounce	7.s.6.d	6.s.10.d.	6.s.3.d.
Farthing gold weight	3.s.9.d	3.s.5.d. $\frac{1}{2}$	3.s.1.d. $\frac{1}{2}$
Peny weight.	3.s.	2.s.9.d	2.s.6.d.
A Graine.	1.d. $\frac{1}{2}$	1.d. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1.d. $\frac{1}{2}$

But here you must note, that it is intended in this Table, a peny weight of Gold-smiths weight, which is made by the weight of 24. barley cornes, dried, and taken out of the middest of the eare, 20. of which peny-weights make an ounce, and 12. ounces a pound Troy, as before.

Of which weight the insuing peces of Golde weigh, as followeth.

A Table

A Table of the weight and valuation of seuerall peeces of Gold.

The Names of Gold.	The weight.
George Noble.	3. peny-weight.
Angell Noble.	3. peny-weight, 7 graines ½
The Reall.	4. peny-weight, 3 graines
First Crown of K. H.	2. peny-weight, 9 graines
Salute.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines.
Old Noble.	2. peny-weight, 9 grains ½. ¼
Base Crown of K. H.	2. peny-weight.
2. parts of a Salue.	1. peny-weight, 11 grains ½
Elizab. Soueraigne.	3. peny-weight, 14 graines
Edwards Soueraigne	3. peny-weight, 14 graines
Great Soueraigne.	10. peny-weight.
Elizab. Crowne.	1. peny-weight, 19 graines.
Soueraigne of K. Ed.	3. peny-weight, 14 graines.
Soueraigne of K. H.	4. peny-weight.
French Noble.	4. peny-weight, 16 graines.
K. Edward.	3. peny-weight, 14 graines.
Vnicorn of Scotland	2. peny-weight, 10 graines.
Scottish Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines.
Philips Reall.	3. peny-waight, 10 grains ½
French Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines ½
Old French Crowne	2. peny-weight, 5 graines.
Philips Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines ½
Flanders Rider.	2. peny-weight, 6 graines ½
Flanders Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines
Flanders Reall.	2. peny-weight, 10 grains ½

Flanders.

Flanders royall with spread Eagle.	2. peny-weight, 6. graines.
Flemish Angell Portigu.	3. peny-weight, 6. graines.
Crusado with the crosse standing.	2. peny-weight, 6. graines.
Crusado.	2. peny-weight, 6. grains.
Double Ducat.	4. peny-weight, 12. grains
Single Ducat.	2. peny-weight, 6. grains.
Double D. of Rome.	4. peny-weight, 13. gr.
Ducat of Rome,	4. peny-weight, 13. gr.
Double Pistolet.	4. peny-weight, 8. graines
Single Pistolet.	2. peny-weight, 4. graines.
Ducat of Valence.	2. peny-weight, 6. grains.
Ducat of Florence.	2. peny-weight, 5. graines.
Golden Castilion.	2. peny-weight, 23. grains
Ducat of Castile.	2. peny-weight, 6. grains.
Ducat of Aragon.	2. peny-weight, 6. grains.
Hungary Ducat.	2. peny-weight, 7. graines.

The new restraint for the exportation of gold, according to the Proclamation dated the 23. of November, Anno 9. of his Maiesties raigne of great Britaine, France and Ireland, 1611.

The circumstance of this Proclamation is to restrain the great gaine that is made by the exportation of our gold, as being likewise a consequent of the disproportion betwixt the price of his Maiesties coines abroad, & here within his kingdome. For which cause, and others, too long to recite, it is Authorized, that all seuerall peeces of gold hereafter mentioned to be currant within this Realme respectiuely hereafter, at the values following.

The

The peices of golde called the
Vnite. 22.s.
Double crowne. 11.s.
Britain crowne 5.s.6.d.
Thistle crowne 4.s.4.d.ob.q.
Halfe crowne. 2.s.9.d.
The coine of gold of Scotland, called the 6.l. peece. 11.s.

Our golde called the
Rose roial 33.s.
Spur roial 16.s.6.d
Angell 11.s.
These be not currant in Scotland.

All other peeces of gold of his Maiesties progenitors, and now currant, proportionall to beare the like increase as followeth.

Euery peece of golde formerly currant for 30. shillings, to be 33. shillings. For 20.s. to be 22.s For 15.s. to be 16.s.6.d. For 10.s. to be 11.s. For 5.s. to be 5.s.6.d. For 2.s.6.d. to be 2.s.9.d.

But if the gold shalbe too light, according to the abatemēts following, thē any subiect may refuse it.

Euery peece of golde currant for 30. must not want aboue 4. gr. di. Currant for 20. s. not to want aboue 3. gr. Currant for 15.s. not to want aboue 2. gr. Currant for 10.s. not to want aboue 1. gr. di. Currant for 5.s. not to want aboue 1. gr. Currant for 2.s.6.d. not to want di gr.

A note of a necessarie Table.

Oftentimes tradesmen & others buy their cōmodities by the hundred, & wold retaile by the poūd, as 4.d. the l, is 1.l.17.s.4.d. the hundred, at 112. to the hundred: for which purpose, & for any other sum, there is an ensuing Table whose vse is thus: Seek what you pay by l. in one of the left rowes descēding vnder poūds, answering to which, right wards vnder hundreds, is what it commeth to at 112 the hundred: as 1 d. the l comes to 9.s.3.d. the hūdred, & contrary, 7.s. the hundred, is ob.q. the l.

A Table for ſuch as buy, or vſe retailing, at 112. in the hundred.

Pounds.	By the hundred.			Pounds.	Hũdreds.		
	l	s	d		l	s	d
a q.	0	2	4	6.d.q.	2	18	4
a ob.	0	4	8	6.d.ob.	3	8	8
a ob.q.	0	7	0	6.d.ob. q.	3	3	0
a peny.	0	9	3	7.pence.	3	5	4
1.penyq.	0	11	8	7.d.q.	3	7	8
1.pen. ob	0	14	0	7.d.ob.	3	10	0
1.d.ob.q.	0	16	4	7.d.ob. q.	3	12	4
2.pence.	0	18	8	8.pence.	3	14	8
2.d.q.	1	1	0	8.d.q.	3	18	0
2.d.ob.	1	3	4	8.d.ob.	3	19	4
2.d.ob.q.	1	5	8	8.d.ob. q.	4	1	8
3.pence.	1	8	0	9.pence.	4	4	0
3.d.q.	1	10	4	9.d.q.	4	6	4
3.d.ob.	1	12	8	9.d.ob.	4	8	8
3.d.ob. q.	1	15	0	9.d.ob. q.	4	11	0
4.pence.	1	17	4	10.pence.	4	13	4
4.d.q.	1	19	8	10.d.q.	4	15	8
4.d.ob.	2	2	0	10.d.ob.	4	18	0
4.d.ob.q.	2	4	4	10.d.ob.q	5	4	4
5.pence.	2	6	8	11.pence	5	2	8
5.d.q.	2	9	0	11.d.q.	5	5	0
5.ob.	2	11	4	11.d.ob.	5	7	4
5.ob.q.	2	13	8	11.d.ob.q	5	9	8
6.pence.	2	16	0	12.pence	5	12	0

A

¶ A most excellent Table for any man to vse, first diligently calculated, 1605.

What 100. pounds forborn for any time vnder 21 yeares commeth vnto according to the rate of 10. pound in the hundred, at compound interest.					What 100. poũd is worth for any time vnder 21 yers before hand, after the former rate.			what 10 poũd Annuitie is worth for any time vnder 21 yeares, according to 10. p. in the hũdred.		
yc.	℔	s	d	q	℔	s	d	℔	s	d
1	110	0	0	0	90	18	2	0	1	10
2	121	0	0	0	82	12	11	71	7	1
3	133	2	0	0	75	2	8	24	17	4
4	146	8	2	2	68	6	0	31	14	0
5	161	1	0	1	62	1	10	37	18	2
6	177	3	1	1	56	8	11	43	11	1
7	194	17	5	0	51	6	1	48	13	9
8	214	7	2	0	46	13	0	53	7	0
9	235	15	10	2	42	8	2	57	11	10
10	259	7	6	0	38	11	1	61	8	11
11	285	6	2	2	35	1	0	64	19	0
12	313	16	10	2	31	17	9	68	2	9
13	346	4	6	3	28	19	4	71	0	8
14	379	15	0	0	26	6	8	73	13	4
15	417	14	6	0	23	18	10	76	1	2
16	459	9	11	3	21	15	5	78	4	9
17	505	9	0	0	19	15	8	80	4	2
18	555	19	10	0	17	19	8	81	0	3
19	611	11	10	0	16	7	0	83	1	0
20	672	15	0	1	14	17	3	85	2	9
21	740	0	0	2	13	10	3	86	1	9

Chap. XLVII.
Of the degrees of men before the Conquest.

The first was a Hertzoge, which was the Constable of England, and now in the Norman tongue he is called a Duke.

The nert in the Saxons speach was a Maikenriue, which is called a Marqueſſe in the Brittiſh tongue, and was chiefe in the hoſte Campe.

The nert in the Saxons speech was an Elderman, which is now called an Earle, and he was Judge in the County where hee dwelt, and had the third part of the profits of the County-Court towards his paines and charges.

The nert in the Saxons time was a Vicecount, who in the abſence of the Elder-man did execute iuſtice, and in the Norman ſpeach was called a Vicecount, and is now called a Sherife, or Reaue of the ſhire.

The nert in the Saxons ſpæch was a Thayne, which in the Brittiſh tongue is interpreted a Dynaſt, and in the Norman ſpæch a Baron, and in Latine is Thanus.

The nert degree was a Vauaſor, which is now called a Knight Baronet, and he had his Manor place where he kept his Courts.

The nert in the Brittiſh tongue was a Norghough, which after the Daniſh ſpeach was called a Knight.

The nert degree was the Edleman, which wee now call the Gentleman. I reads not of Eſquires, vnleſſe

vnlesse it were Laueffer, which the Linguists doe rather interpret a Pursiuant.

The next in the Saxons time was a Boclano-man, which the Danes called a Swaine, and is now a Charterer, or Free-holder.

The next in the Saxons time was Gebures, which we call Husbandmen.

There is a degree called a Farmer, which properly is (as some thinke) where a man letteth out land for a certain time for meat and drink, as you may reade that Canutus Rex dedit firmario Ecclesiæ de Glastenbury vnam hidam terræ, &c. And this was onely for the releefe of old sickly Monkes: but he is now a Farmer that can get a good liuing, and pay but a little for it to the Lord.

There is yet another degree called Hlafordines, the which were bond-men, and are now Copy-holders, and their Lords were called Hlafords.

Chap. XLVIII.

The order of the Nobilitie and all other Degrees and Estates of England as they were set and distinguished in the time of King Henry, &c.

1 Dukes of the bloud royall.
2 Other Dukes.
3 The eldest sons of Dukes of the bloud royall.
4 Marquesses.
5 The eldest sons of other Dukes.
6 Earles.
7 The youngest sons of Dukes of the royall blood.

8 The

8 The eldeſt ſonnes of Marquiſes.
9 The eldeſt ſonnes of Earles.
10 Vicecounts.
11 The yonger ſonnes of Dukes.
12 The yonger ſonnes of Marquiſes.
13 Barons.
14 The eldeſt ſonnes of Vicecounts.
15 Knights of the order of Saint George, which vulgarly be called Knights of the Garter.
16 Knights of the Kings Councell.
17 The yonger ſonnes of Earles.
18 The yonger ſonnes of Vicecounts.
19 The eldeſt ſonnes of Barons.
20 Knights Banerets.
21 The new order of Knights Baronets.
22 Knights of the Bath.
23 Doctors of the Kings Councell.
24 Knights Bachellours.
25 Eſquiers of the Kings Councell.
26 The eldeſt ſonnes of Knights Banerets.
27 The eldeſt ſonnes of Batchellor Knights.
28 Eſquires of the Body.
29 The yonger ſonnes of Knights Banerets.
30 Eſquires.
31 Gentlemen.

The Nobilitie of England, according to their Authoritie and Degrees as they bee now liuing, 1611.

Marques of Winchester.

1 Earle of Arundell.
2 E. of Oxford,
3 E. of Northumberland.
4 E. of Shrewesbury
5 E. of Kent.
6 E. of Derby.
7 E. of Worcester.
8 E. of Rutland.
9 E. of Cumberland.
10 E. of Sussex.
11 E. of Huntington.
12 E. of Bath.
13 E. of Southampton
14 E. of Bedford.
15 E. of Penbrooke.
16 E. of Hertford.
17 E. of Essex.
18 E. of Lincolne.
19 E. of Nottingham.
20 E. of Suffolke.
21 E. of Northampton
22 E. of Dorset.
23 E. of Salisbury.
24 E. of Exceter.
25 E. of Montgomery

Viscounts.

1 Vicecount Mountag.
2 Vicecount Lysle.
3 Vicecount Rochester.
4 Vicecount Cranborne.

Barons,

1 Lord Abergauenny.
2 L. Audley.
3 L. Zouch. (resby
4 L. Willoughby of E-
5 L. Lawarre.
6 L. Barkley.
7 L. Morley.
8 L. Stafford.
9 L. Scroope.
10 L. Dudley.
11 L. Sturton,
12 L. Herbert of Chepstow.
13 Lord Darcy of the North.
14 L. Mount-eagle.
15 L. Sands.
16 L. Vaux.
17 L. Windsor.
18 L. Wentworth.
19 L. Mordant.

20 L. Cromwell.
21 L. Euers.
22 L. Wharton.
23 L. Rich.
24 L. Willowby of Pã-ham.
25 L. Sheffeild.
26 L. Paget.
27 L. Darcie of Chiche.
28 Lord Howard of Effingham.
29 L. North.
30 L. Chaondos.
31 L. Hunſdon.
32 L. S. Iohn of Bletſoe.
33 L. Burleigh.
34 L. Compton.
35 L. Notris.
36 L. Howard of Walden.
37 L. Knowles.
38 L. Wotton.
39 L. Eleſmere, and now Lord high Chancellor of England.
40 L. Ruſſell.
41 L. Grey of Groby.
42 L. Petre.
43 L. Harington.
44 L. Dauuers.
45 L. Gerard.
46 L. Spencer.
47 Lord Say and Sele.
48 L. Denny.
49 L. Stanhop.
50 L. Carew.
51 L. Arundell of Warden.
52 L. Cauendiſh.
53 L. Kniuet.
54 L. Clifton.

Other eſtates of honour and dignitie there be in reſpect of the office they beare, which are highly preferred, and take place, ſome of them, before the Nobilitie, as the place of the Lord high Chancellor of England, the Lord high Treaſurer, the Lord high Admirall of England, &c.

And you muſt note, that the eldeſt ſonnes of Dukes are not Earles by birth, yet take place before

before Earles, no more then the eldest sonnes of Earles bee Viscounts; As for the rest of any of their sonnes, they be, by rigor of the Lawe, but Esquires.

Of Women.

The estate of women is such, by the curtesie of England, that if they get to any degree of estate, they neuer lose it, though they marry more basely, and yet are capable of a higher degree: as a Lady marrying with a gentleman, taketh place as a Lady, according to the estate of her Lord or Knight that was her first husband: so likewise of a Dutchesse, &c. But if they debase themselues ouermuch, as to marry with a Clowne, or one of base parentage; then they be not so much esteemed amongst the better sort, though of curtesie they afford her a place.

Chap. XLIX.

The number of Bishops in England, and their order this present yeare, whereof foure take place by Act of Parliament, the rest according to their consecration. The number of Parish-Churches in England, and number of Parishes in euery Shire, with the Knights and Burgesses of the Parliament-house.

	The Prouince of Canterbury.
1	George Archbishop of Canterbury.
2	Iohn B. of London.
3	Thomas B. of Win.
4	Anth. B. of S. Dau.
5	Wil. B. of Excester.
6	Hen. B. of Salisbury
7	Hen. B. of Bangor.
8	T. B. of Peterborow
9	Fran. B. of Landaffe.
10	Iohn B. of Bristow.
11	Rob. B. of Hereford
12	Iohn B. of Norwich
13	Iohn B. of Oxford.
14	Ric. B. of S. Asaph.
15	Wil. B. of Lincolne
16	Lancel. B. of Ely.
17	Hen. B. of Worcest
18	Iames B. of Bathe and Wels.
19	Ri. B. of Couentry and Lichfield.
20	Sam. B. of Cicester
21	Giles B. of Glocest
22	Ioh. B. of Rochest.

	The Prouince of Yorke.
1	Tobias Archbishop of Yorke.
2	Bishop of Durham
3	Bishop of Carlile.
4	B. of Westchester.

England thus diuided into Bishoprickes, it hath therein 9272 Parish-Churches, as you may

may note by the number of Parishes in each shire in the Table following, and 52080 Townes besides Cities & Castles. It hath also 52 shires; of which 13 be Welsh. It hath 26 Bishoprickes, of which 4 be Welsh. England is also diuided into 3 great Prouinces, or Countries, & euery of them speaking a seuerall and different Language, as English, Welsh, and Cornish; and their language (which is strange) alters vpon the sodaine, euen as the Prouinces part: for in this Towne they speake English, and do not vnderstand Welsh, or Cornish, and in the next Towne Cornish, not vnderstãding English or Welsh: but in many things the Welsh and Cornish something agrée: but now (God be praised) England and these Prouinces, with Scotland, are all vnder the subiection of one King, which neuer was since the diuision thereof by Brute to his three sonnes, being then called Britaine; as to Locrine the eldest hee gaue this part of Britaine, called England: to Albanact the second, the Countrey of Albany, now called Scotland; and to Camber the yongest, hee gaue the Prouince of Cambria, called now Wales.

And you shall note, that the lands that Abbots & such like men enioyed before the suppression thereof, did containe 15 Earledomes, 1500 Knights lands, 6200 Esquires lands, 100 Almes-houses, besides to the Kings Treasurie 20000 l. as may appeare by a petition exhibited in the 11 yeare of Henry the 4. at a Parliament held at Westminster, and reuiued in the 2 yeare of Henry the 5. in a Parliament at Leicester.

What Shires belong to euery Bishopricke, of Dioceſſe, and firſt in the Prouince of Canterburie.

Canterburie and Rochester hath all Kent. London hath Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hartfordſhire. Chichester hath Suſſex. Winchester hath Hampſhire, Surrey, and the Iſle of Wight. Saliſbury hath Wiltſhire and Barkſhire. Exeter hath Deuonſhire and Cornwall. Bathe & Welles hath Sommerſetſhire. Gloceſter hath Gloceſterſhire. Worceſter hath Worceſterſhire, and part of Warwickeſhire. Hereford hath Herefordſhire, part of Shropſhire, part of Monmouthſhire, part of Worceſterſhire, & part of Radnorſhire. Couentry & Lichfield hath Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, and the reſt of Warwick and Shropſhire. Lincolne (greateſt of all) hath Lincolne, Leiceſter, Huntington, Bedford, and Buckinghamſhire, and the reſt of Hartfordſhire. Ely, hath Cambridge, and the Iſle of Ely. Norwich hath Norfolke & Suffolke. Orford hath Orfordſhire. Peterborough, hath Northampton & Rutlandſhire.

Dioceſſes in Wales.

S. Dauids hath 131 Parithes. Landaffe 156. Bangor 95. and Aſaph 128 Parithes.

In the Prouince of Yorke.

York hath York and Nottingham. Weſtcheſter Cheſhire, Richmondſhire, and part of Flint and Denbigh in Wales. Dureſme hath the Biſhopricke of Dureſme. and Northumberland. Carlile hath Cumberland and Weſtmerland.

Of

Of the Shires, Cities, and Boroughs of England that haue any Knights, or Burgesses in the Parliament-house: the Shires standing Alphabetically.

Barkshire.
- New-Windsore
- Reading
- Wallingford
- Abington.

Bedf. shire.
- Bedford
- towne.

Buckingh shire.
- Buckingham T.
- Wickham
- Alisburie.

Cambriege towne.

Cheshire, Chester citie

Cumberl. Carlile citie.

Darby towne.

Deuonshire.
- Exceter citie.
- Totnes.
- Plimmouth.
- Barstable.
- Plinton, Stonestocke, Clyston,
- Dartmouth, whose proper name is called Hardnesse.

Dorsetshire.
- Poole, Dorcester,
- Line, Melcombe,
- Waymouth,
- Bertport,
- Shaftsbury,
- Wareham.

Essex.
- Colchester.
- Malden.

Glocest. shire.
- Glocester citie.
- Cicester towne.

Hartfordshire S. Albons.

Herefo. shire.
- Hereford citie.
- Lemster towne.

Cornewall.
- Lancelton, alias Newport, Lesthued, Dunheuet, Turo, Bodmin,
- Hollton, Baltash, Camelford, Grampond,
- Poney, Trogonie,
- Treimena, alias Basting, S. Jues, S. Iermenes, S. Michael,
- Foy, Saint Mawes,
- Eattled.

Hũtingtonshire. Huntington Towne.

Kent. Canterburie, Rochester, Maidstone, Quindborough,

Lancashire. Lancaster towne, Preston in Holderneſſe, Leuerpoole town, Newton, Wigan, Clithero.

Leicestershire. Leicester Towne.

Lincolneshire. Lincolne Citie, Grimby, Stamford, Grantham, Boston.

Middlesex. London Citie, Westminster ci.

Norfolk Norwich Citie, Linne, Thetford town, Gr. Yarmouth, Castell rising.

Northhamptõshire. Northamptõ T. Peterborow Ci. Higham Ferry.

Northũberland shire. Newcastle vpon Tine, Barwicke towne, Morpith & the Bishoprick of Durham.

Nottinghãshire. Nottingham T. Eaſt Stretford.

Oxfordshire, Orford Citie. Woodstocke. Banburie.

Richmonshire, Rutlandshire.

Shropshire. Shrewesburie, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, Bishops castle,

Somersetshire. Bristow & Bath cities, Wels City, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minhead,

Southhamptonshire. Winchester Cit. Southampton, Portsmouth, Peterſfield, Stockbridge. Chrills-church Whitchurch,

Stafford

Stafford shire.
- Liechfield City,
- Stafford town
- Newcastle vnderline.
- Tamworth.

Suffolk
- Ipswich,
- Donewich,
- Dxford.
- Alderburgh,
- Sudbury, Ely,

Surrey
- Southwarke
- Blechingley.
- Ryegate, Guilford, Gatton,

Sussex.
- Horsham, Midhurst, Lewes,
- Shoreham,
- Brandbrs. Steining, east Greenstead, Arundell,
- Chichester Citie.

Warwicke shire.
- Couentrie Citie,
- Warwick towne.

Westmerland.
- Appleby
- Towne.

Wiltshire.
- Salisbury Citi.
- Noua Wilton.
- Downtõ, Yinden, Hetelsbury.
- Wellsbury,
- Calue, Deuises,
- Chippingham,
- Malmelsbury,
- Cricklad, Old Salisbury,
- Wotton basset,
- Marleborough,
- Bodwin the great, Lodgers,
- Hull.

Worcesterfhire
- Worcester Cit.
- Wiche.

Yorkeshire.
- Yorke Citie.
- Sharborough
- Kingston vpon Hull.
- Hedon, Thuske
- Knaresborough
- Rippon.
- Borroughbridge
- Alderborough.
- Beuerley.

The

The Prouince of Wales.

Mountgomery shire.	Mountgomery towne.
Monmouth shire.	Monmouth towne.
Radnor shire.	Radnor towne.
Denbigh shire.	Denbigh towne.
Penbrooke shire.	Penbrooke towne.
Cardiganshir.	Cardigan towne.
Flint shire.	Flint towne.
Carmarthē shire.	Carmarthen towne.
Carnaruanshir	Carnaruan towne.
Brecknocke shire.	Brecknocke towne.
Anglesey.	Newborow towne.
Merionneth shire.	
Glamorganshir.	Cardiffe & Pernerd townes.

A Table of the number of Parish-Churches in euery shi re, with the number of shires in Eugland and Wales.

1	Barkshire.	140	28	Shropshire,	170
2	Bedford.	116	29	Somersetshire	385
3	Buckingham.	185	30	Southampton	253
4	Canbridgeshi.	163	31	Staffordshire,	130
5	Chelhire.	68	32	Suffolke,	575
6	Cumberland.	58	33	Surrey,	140
7	Cornwall.	161	34	Suller,	312
8	Derbyshire,	106	35	Warwickshire	158
9	Deuonshire,	394	36	Westmerland.	26
10	Dorsetshire.	248	37	Wiltshire,	304
11	Esser.	415	38	Worcestershir	152
12	Glocestershire	280	39	Yorkeshire.	459
13	Hartfordshire	120			
14	Herefordshire	176		WALES.	
15	Huntingto.	78	1	Montgomery,	47
16	Kent.	398	2	Monmouthsh.	127
17	Lancashire.	36	3	Radnorshire,	52
18	Leicestershire.	200	4	Denbighshire,	57
19	Lincolneshire.	630	5	Penbrokshire	145
20	Middlesex.	73	6	Cardiganshire.	64
21	Norfolke.	660	7	Flintshire,	28
22	Northamptō.	320	8	Carmarthesh.	87
23	Northumberl	168	9	Brecknockshir	61
24	Nottingham,	168	10	Anglesey.	74
25	Richmondshi.	104	11	Merionethshir	37
26	Rutlandshire.	47	12	Glamorganshi.	118
27	Oxfordshire.	280	13	Carnaruanshir	68

A Computation of the seuen Ages of the world for this preſent yeare 1612.

From the

Creation vnto the Flood.	1656	
Creation till this yeare, is	5574	First Age.
Flood till this yeare, are	3918	
Flood to Abraham, is	292	
Birth of Abraham till this yeare.	3626	second Age.
Birth of Abraham till the departing of the Iſraelits out of Egypt.	503	third Age.
Departing of ỹ Iſraelites till this yeare.	3121	
Departing of ỹ Iſraelites vntill the building of the Temple.	482	fourth Age.
Building of the Temple till this yeare.	2641	
Building of ỹ Temple til the Captiuity of Babylon.	414	Fifth Age.
Captiuity of Babylon till this yeare.	3252	
Captiuity of Babylon till the birth of Chriſt.	614	Sixth Age.

The ſeuenth Age beginneth at ỹ birth of Chriſt, & hath continued 1612 years at the 25 of March, and ſo forth to the pleaſure of God.

A Geographicall Descripti-on of the Wayes from one notable towne to another, ouer all England, and thereby how to trauell from any of them to the Citie of London, set forth after a new order.

Note that the figures in the rowes vnder this marke *, is the distance of that towne they stand against from London, or from the towne you are directed vnto.

From Yorke to London 150 miles.

From Yorke goe first vnto Tadcaster, which is 8 miles.

	Miles	*
thence to Wentbridge,	12	133
Doncaster,	7	122
Tuxford.	18	105
Newarke.	10	95
Grantham.	10	85
Stanford.	16	69

	Miles	*
thence to Stilton,	12	57
Huntingtō.	9	48
Royston,	15	33
Ware	13	20
Waltham	8	12
London	12	

From Norwich to London 86 miles.

From Norwich goe first vnto Windham, which is 5 miles,

	Miles	*
thence to Aclebrought,	5	76
Thetford	10	66
Iekinghā sands	6	60
New-market,	10	50
Whitford-bridge.	10	40

	Miles.	*
thence to Barkeway,	10	30
Puckeridge,	5	25
Ware,	5	20
Waltham,	8	12
London,	12	

From

From Yarmouth to Colcheſt, and ſo to London, 92 miles.

From Yarmouth go firſt to Leſtiffe, ſix miles.

thence to	miles.		thence to	miles.	
Blidbur,	10	76	Reluedon,	8	35
Snap-bridge,	8	68	Chelmſ-ford,	10	25
Wood-bridge,	6	62	Brent-wood,	10	15
Ipſwich,	7	55	London,	15	
Colcheſter,	12	43			

From Walſingham to London 82 miles.

From Walſingham goe to Pickam 12 miles,

thence to			thence to		
Brandon-Ferry,	10	60	Whitford bridge.	10	40
New-market,	10	50	London as in Norwich way,		

From Cockermouth to Lancaſter, and ſo to London 223 miles.

Firſt go from Cockermouth to Kiſwick, 6 miles.

thence to			thence to		
Grocener,	8	217	Couentry,	8	82
Kendall,	14	209	Deuentry,	14	74
Burton,	7	195	Toceſter,	10	60
Lancaſter,	8	188	Stonie-ſtratford,	6	50
Preſton,	20	180	Bricke-hill,	7	44
Wigan,	14	160	Dunſtable,	7	30
Warington,	12	146	S. Albons,	10	20
Newcaſtle,	20	134	Barnet,	10	10
Lichfield,	20	114	London,	10	
Toleſill,	12	94			

From

From Shrewesbury to Couentry, and so to London 126 miles.

From Shrewsbury go to Watlingstreet, 7 miles

thence to				thence to		
	Shefnall, 5	114		Meriden, 10	86	
	Bumingall, 3	111		Couentry, 4	82	
	Moluerham-ton, 5	106		London, as in Lancaster way.		
	Bremichã, 10	96				

From Cambridge to London, 44 miles.

Go first to Royston, from Cambridge 10 miles.

thence to				thence to		
	Barke-way, 4	30		Waltham, 8	12	
	Puckeridge, 5	25		London, 12		
	Ware 5	20				

From Oxford to London, 47 miles.

Go to Whatley-bridge, from Oxford 5 miles.

thence to				thence to		
	Tetsworth 5	37		Beconfield 5	22	
	Stoken-church 5	32		Vrbridge 7	15	
	Wickham 5	27		London 15		

From Ludlow to Worcester, and so to London, 106 miels.

From Ludlow goe to Tenbury, which is 5 miles

thence to				thence to		
	Worcester 16	85		Wickham 20	27	
	Euisham 12	73		Beconfield 5	22	
	Chipingnor. 14	59		Vrbridge 7	15	
	Islip 12	47		London 15		

From

From Carmarthen to London.

Go first vnto Laundouerry, which is 20 miles.

thence to	Miles	*	thence to	Miles.	*
Welth	14	135	Worcester,	26	85
Preston,	12	123	London as in Ludlow-way.		

From S. Dauids to Hereford, and Glocester, and so to London, 210 miles.

From S. Dauids goe to Arfod, 12 miles.

thence to			thence to		
Carmarthē,	24	174	Farington,	10	56
Newton,	12	162	Abington,	10	46
Lanbury,	10	152	Worcester,	5	41
Brecknock,	16	136	Henley.	12	29
Hay,	10	126	Maidenhead,	7	22
Hereford,	14	112	Colebrooke,	7	15
Rosie,	19	93	Hounslow,	5	10
Glocester,	12	81	London.	10	
Ciceter,	15	66			

From Carnaruan to Chester, and so to London, 207 Miles.

Go first vnto Conaway, which is 24 miles.

thence to			thence to		
Denbigh,	11	162	Liechfield.	18	102
Flint,	12	160	Coleshil,	12	90
Chester	10	150	Couentry,	8	82
Wich	15	135	London as in Cockermouth-way.		
Stone,	15	120			

From

From Briſtow to London, 97 miles.

Firſt go vnto Marefall, which is 10 miles.

thence to	Chipnam,	10	77	thence to	Reading,	15	32
	Marleboꝛow,	15	62		Maidehead,	10	22
	Hungerfoꝛd.	8	54		Colebꝛoke,	7	15
	Newbery,	7	47		London	15	

From Exceter to London, 138 miles.

Go firſt vnto Honiton, which is 12 miles.

thence to	Charde,	10	116	thence to	Andeuer,	15	55
	Crokboꝛne,	6	110		Baſingſtoke,	16	39
	Sherboꝛne,	10	100		Hartlerow,	8	31
	Shaftſbury,	12	88		Bagſhot,	8	23
	Saliſbury,	18	70		Staines,	8	15
					London	15	

From Douer to London 55 miles.

Firſt go vnto Canterbury, which is 12 miles.

thence to	Sittingboꝛne,	12	31	thence to	Dartfoꝛd,	6	12
	Rocheſter,	8	23		London	12	
	Grauelend,	5	18				

From Rye to London, 48 miles.

Firſt go to Plimtwell, which is 15 miles.

thence to	Tunbꝛidge,	11	23	thence to	London,		15
	Chepſtow,	7	15				

From Southampton to London 64, miles.

Go firſt vnto Twifoꝛ, which is 8 miles.

thence to	Alfoꝛth,	8	48	thence to	Ripple,	5	20
	Alton,	7	41		Cobbam,	5	15
	Farnam,	7	34		Kingſtone,	5	10
	Gilfoꝛd	9	25		London,	10	

From Couentry to Oxford, 44 miles.

First go vnto Southam, 10 miles.

thē to	Banbury,	10	24	thē to	Oxford.	12	
	Woodstock,	12	12				

From Couentry to Cambridge 46 miles.

Go first to Dun-church, which is 8 miles.

thē to	Northampton,	10	28	thē to	S. Eeues,	8	10
	Higham ferries,	10	18		Cãbridge,	10	

From Bristow to Oxford, 48 miles.

Go first vnto Sadbury, 10 miles.

thē to	Cicester,	12	26	thē to	Oxford,	12	
	Faringdon,	14	12				

From Bristow to Shrewsbury 70 miles.

First go to Awste, which is 8 miles.

thēce to	Munmouth,	10	52	thēce to	Ludlow,	8	20
	Hereford,	12	40		Shrewsbury,	20	
	Lemster,	12	28				

There is another way to goe to Shrewsbury from Bristow, as to Glocester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bridgenorth, &c. but it is 17. miles further, and then you passe no Ferry.

From

From Yorke to Shrewsbury 103 miles.

Go first to Wetherby, which is 7. miles.

thence to				thence to			
Otley,	13	83		Norwich,	16	36
Bradford,	6	77		Bekton-wood,	9	26
Halifax,	6	71		Whitchurch	10	16
Blackston-edge,	6	65		Nice,	4	12
Roch-dale,	6	59		Shrewsbury.	12	
Manchester,	8	51				

From Barwick to Yorke 108 miles.

Go first to Belford, which is 12 miles.

thence to				thence to			
Anwick,	12	84		Darington,	12	34
Morpit,	12	72		Northalerton,	10	14
Newcastle,	12	64		Topliffe,	7	17
Durham,	12	48		Yorke.	17	

Of the distance of diuers other Cities out of England; from the Citie of London, &c.

VIrginia lyeth West South-west, 3650 miles from London, and their longest day is 14. houres, min. 28. Sunne riseth at 8 a clock, and 17. minutes.

Babylon lyeth East South-east, 2710 miles, their longest day being 14. minutes shorter then at Virginia, Sun rising 4 houres 59 minutes.

Ierusalem lyeth South-east by East, 2320 miles, lying vnder the parallell with Babylon, Sunne riseth 3. houres 6. minutes before vs.

Conſtantinople lieth Eaſt South-eaſt, 1480 miles, whoſe longeſt day is 15 houres, 24 min. Sunne riſeth at 5 and 24 minutes.

Rome lieth South-eaſt 896 miles, their longeſt day being 15 houres, 4 minutes, at 5 and 28 minutes the Sunn riſeth.

Lisbone lyeth South South-weſt, 776 miles, the longeſt day being 14 houres, 44 min. at 5. and 26 min. the Sun riſeth.

Geneua lieth South-eaſt, 440 miles, the longeſt day being 15 houres, 34 min, Sun riſeth at 5 houres, 8 minutes.

Dublin lyeth North-weſt, and by North, 209 miles, the longeſt day being 16 houres, 44 min. Sun riſeth at 2 houres, and 48 minuts in the morning.

Edenborough lieth North North-weſt, 286 miles, the longeſt day being 17 houres, 22 min. Sun riſeth 3 houres, 9 minutes.

Paris lieth South-eaſt, and by South, 240 miles, the longeſt day being 16 houres, Sunne riſeth at 4 of the clock, and 3 minutes.

A Concordancie of Yeares, containing a most exact Computation of time, with briefe notes of the best Chronicles *against euery Yeare.*

Anno Domini.	Post conq	K. Reigne	time expired.	Easter day.	
Wil. Conqu. began. Octo. 14					*William*, Duke of Normandy, base sonne of *Robert* the 5, Duke of that Duchy, and cousin germane to King *Edward*, after the battell at Hastings came to London, & was crownd on Christmas day, 1067. but according to the Church now 1066.
1066	1	1	545	apr. 19	
1067	1	1	548	8	The King besieged Exceter.
1068	2	2	547	ma. 23 F	*Ro. Cum.* Ear. of Northū. slain by the cōmons.
1069	3	3	546	aprill 20.	The English came out of Scot. against the K.
1070	4	4	545	4	The K bereued all abbies of their treasures.
1071	5	5	544	24	The Castle of Ledes and Oxford built.
1072	6	6	543	8 A	The King inuaded Scotland, forced the King to homage.
1073	7	7	542	mar. 31	Married Priests remoued by the Pope.
1074	8	8	541	apr. 20	Bishop of Durham slaine for his cruelty.
1075	9	9	540	5	A great Frost from October till Aprill.
1076	10	10	539	ma. 27 C	A blazing star on palm Sunday nere the Sun.
1077	11	11	538	apr. 16	The Tower of London built by the King.
1078	12	12	537	8	A great murther by an Abbot in his Church,
1079	13	13	536	mar. 24	who killed 3 Monks, wounded 18 men, that
1080	14	14	535	apr. 12 E	their bloud ranne from the altar downe the steps, at Glastenbury: and this yeare was an
1081	15	15	534	apr. 4	earth-quake on Christmas day.
1082	16	16	533	apr. 24	England surueied, rated. and the men nūbred.
1083	17	17	532	apr. 9	The King had homage generally, and 6 shillings for euery hide land.
1084	18	18	531	ma. 31 G	
1085	19	19	530	apr. 25	Battle Abby, Stelby Abby built by the King,
1086	20	20	529	apr. 25	*Gavvens* sepulchre found in Wales.
1087	21	21	528	mar. 28	
Wil	Conq died Ruf. began,		Sept 9 Defect		He died, hauing raigned 20 ye. 11. mo. & 14 daies, in anno 1087, buried in Normandy,

Anno Domini.	Indictio Romana	Cycl. Decem.	Anni expired.	Easter day.	
1087	11	1	528	mar. 28	Rufus was a variable man, couetous, & an oppressor of the Commons, & very prodigal.
1088	12	2	527	apr. 16	B Henry brother to Rufus, borne at Salby, called Beauclarke for his learning.
1089	13	3	526	apr. 1	
1090	14	4	525	21	The Nobles rebell, and are vanquished at the Castle of Rochester.
1091	15	5	524	13	The King of Scots did homage. The King built the Castle of Tine.
1092	16	6	523	mar. 28	D The Earle of Northumberland slew the King of Scots and his son.
1093	1	7	522	17	
1094	2	8	521	apr. 9	The King assaulted Wales, but did no good.
1095	3	9	520	mar. 25	Warres against the Infidels.
1096	4	10	519	apr. 13	F R. Duke of Norm. went toward Ierusalem.
1097	5	11	518	5	The Earldó of Goodwin drownd by the sea.
1098	6	12	517	mar. 28	Ierusalem yeelded to Godfrey of Bullen. Also
1099	7	13	516	apr. 20	in this summer bloud sprang out of the earth
1100	8	14	515	apr. 1	A in Barkshire, at Finchamsteed.
Wil. Rufus slaine, Henry 1 began.			3 Aug. 13 Defect.		K. Rufus raigned 12 yeares, 11. monethes, 2 weekes 3 daies, being slaine with an arrow.
1100	9	15	514	apr. 1	A S. Edw lawes restored: the vard made.
1101	10	1	513	21	Winchester and Glocester burnt.
1102	11	2	512	6	Norwich Church, and S. Bartholmews hospitall built, the one by that Bishop, the other by a Minstrel:
1103	12	3	511	mar. 29	
1104	13	4	510	apr. 17	C
1105	14	5	509	9	4 Circles and a blazing star, appeare about the Sunne.
1106	15	6	508	25	
1107	1	7	507	14	The K perpetually imprisons his brothers, &
1108	2	8	506	apr. 5	E and Trinity within Algate is founded.
1109	3	9	505	25	The Emperor Henry maried the K. daughter.
1110	4	10	504	10	Robert the Kings base sonne made first Earle
1111	5	11	503	2	of Glocester.
1112	6	12	502	apr. 21	G The king inuades Normandy, 13
1113	7	13	501	6	Great mortality, 13. Worcester burnt, 14.
1114	8	14	501	mar. 29	Osto 10 Thames and Medway dry, 15.
1115	9	15	500	18	Chester burnt: a blazing starre.
1116	10	16	499	apr. 2	B The Moone seemed turned into bloud.
1117	11	17	498	mar. 25	S. Giles without Oldburn built by Q. Maud. 18
1118	12	18	497	apr. 14	The order of Templars began. 19.
1119	13	19	496	6	Many battles betwixt the English & French
1120	14	20	495	apr. 18	D King, 20. The King returning to England;
121	15	21	494	10	his children, & the Duke of Normandy, with
122	16	22	493	mar. 26	160 persons were drowned. Anno Reg. 21.
123	17	23	492	apr. 15	

Anno Domini.	Cycle	K. Reigne	time expired	Easter day,	
1124	58	24	491	apr. 5	F
1125	59	25	490	mar. 29	
1126	60	26	489	apr. 11	
1127	61	27	488	aprill 10	
1128	62	28	487	apr. 22	A
1129	63	29	486	apr. 14	
1150	64	30	485	aprill 30	
1131	65	31	484	aprill 11	
1132	66	32	383	apr. 12	C
1133	67	33	482	aprill 29	
1134	68	34	481	aprill. 15	
1135	69	35	480	aprill 6	
Henry 1 died, Stephen began				Decem. 2 period.	
1135	69	1	480	aprill 6	
1136	70	1	479	ma. 22	B
1137	71	2	478	aprill 17	
1138	72	3	477	aprill 3	
1139	73	4	476	aprill 22	
1140	74	5	475	apr. 7	F
1141	75	6	474	mar. 30	
1142	76	7	473	aprill 19	
1143	77	8	472	aprill 4	
1144	78	9	471	ma. 26	B
1145	79	10	470	aprill 15	
1146	80	11	469	april 14	
1147	81	12	468	aprill 20	
1148	82	13	467	apr. 11	D
1149	83	14	466	aprill 13	
1150	84	15	465	apr. 20	
1151	85	16	464	apr. 18	
1152	86	17	463	ma. 30	F
1153	87	18	462	aprill 19	
1154	88	19	461	apri. 4	
Stephen dyed, Henry 2 began				Ao80. 15 Defect.	
1154	88	1	461	aprill 4	
1155	89	1	460	mar. 27	
1156	90	2	459	apri. 5.	A
1157	91	3	458	ma. 31	

Stephen, Earle of Boloine, son of the Earle of *Blois* and *Adela* the Conquerours daughter, being well personaged & fauoured, gentle, politique, and martiall, free from exactions.

Coyners had their priuy members cut off, and their right hands for false coyning, 25.

The monastery of S. *Osith* in Essex fosided, 26

Men wore haire like women.

The King gaue his daughter, the Empresse, to the Earle of Angiers, 31.

Carlile made a Bishoprick, 32.

From West Cheape to Algate burnt 33.

Worcester defaced with fire, 34, and the Hospitall of S. Crosse by Winchester, founded by *Henry Blois* Bishop of Winchester.

Henry 1 reigned 35 yeares, 4 moneths and 11 daies, boweld at Roan, buried at Reading.

Great fire about London-stone.

Exceter besieged by the King, 2.

All Rochester burnt with 39 Churches.

10000 Scots slaine by the Bishop of Yorke, for aiding *Maud* the Empresse, 4.

The Earle of Glocester inuaded Notingha 6

Lincoln besiged the K. prisoner & restored, 7

The King besieged Waltham Castle.

Bosley Abbey founded, *Anno Reg.* 9.

The King forceth the Tower of London frō the Earle of Essex, at S Albons 10.

The Empresse goes into Norway.

S. Katherines by the Tower built for poore by Queene *Matild*, *Anno Reg.* 14

England was full of trouble and warres, 16

Gratianus dyed.

Queene *Maud* deceased,

He reigned 18 years, 11 monthes, 18 daies, and buried at Feuersham in Kent.

Flemings departed England, their Castle spoiled, being built to pill the rich, and spoyle the poore.

The K. goes against Wales, fels their woods

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. Reigne	time expired	Easter day,	
					Henry 2. son of *Ieffery Plantagenet*, and *Maud* the Empresse; he was noble, wise, stedfast, yet a wedlock breaker.
					Richard the 1, for his valour called *Cordelyon*, son of *Henry* the 2. who would haue no Iews nor women at his Coronation.
1158	92	4	457	apr. 20	The K. had 1 2 p Escuage of the English. 5.
1159	93	5	456	apr. 12	The Kings sonne marrieth the French Kings
1160	94	6	455	ma. 27 C	daughter, he 1, the 2 yeares old, *Anno Reg. 6.*
1161	95	7	454	apr. 16	30 Germanes professed themselues publicans.
1162	96	8	453	apr. 8	they be burnt with a letter, and whipped, 8.
1163	97	9	452	mar. 25	London Bridge new built with Timber.
1164	98	10	451	apr. 12 E	
1165	99	11	450	aprill 4	A great Earth-quake in Ely, &c. 2
1166	100	12	449	aprill 24	Wars betwixt England & France renewed. 13
1167	101	13	448	aprill 9	
1168	102	14	447	ma. 31 G	The King crowns his son in his own time, 15
1169	103	15	446	aprill 29	*Thomas Becket* murthered: after was the regiment of Ireland granted to the King by
1170	104	16	445	aprill 5	Pope *Adrian* the 4. an Englishman, called
1171	105	17	444	mar. 28	*Nicholas Breake-speare.*
1172	106	18	443	apr. 1 E	
1173	107	19	442	aprill 8	Leicester burnt & razed: K. of Scots prisoner.
1174	108	20	441	mar. 24	*K. Henry* the son, &c. reconciled to the King.
1175	109	21	440	aprill 12	The King and his son visit *T. Beckets* Tombe.
1176	110	22	439	apr. 4 D	London-bridge built with stone, towards
1177	111	23	438	aprill 24	the which a Cardinall, and the Arch-bishop
					of Canterbury gaue 1000 markes.
1178	112	24	437	aprill 9	
1179	113	25	436	aprill 1	
1180	114	26	435	apr. 20 F	Vsurers punished.
1181	115	27	434	aprill 5	
1182	116	28	433	mar. 28	S. *Austines* in Bristow founded.
1183	117	29	432	aprill 17	
1184	118	30	431	apr. 1 A	The King sent an Army into Wales.
1185	119	31	430	aprill 21	Glocester burnt
1186	120	32	429	aprill 13	Paris in France, and London paued, and
1187	121	33	428	mar. 29	thatching in both left, because all Luberick
1188	122	34	427	apr. 17 C	was spoiled thereby with fire: *Maud* the
1189	123	35	426	aprill 9	Empresse dyeth.
Henry the 2. dieth, Rich the 1. began			1 July 6	Defect	He raigned 34 ye. 9 mo. 1 day, & is buried at Fonterland in a monastery by him founded
1189	123	1	426	aprill 9	*Robert Hood*, and little *John*, and this yeare
1190	124	1	425	mar. 25	London obtained to bee gouerned by Sheriffes and Maiors.
1191	125	2	424	aprill 14	
1192	126	3	423	apr. 5 E	King *Richard* taken prisoner by *Leopold.*

Ann

Anno Domini.	Post consequtum	K. Reigne	time expired.	Easter day.	
					K. *Iohn*, brother to K. *Richard* the 1. was of complection melancholy: Hee granted the Shrief-wicke of London & Middlesex to the Citizens for 300. pound *per annum*, as of old.
1193	127	4	422	mar. 27	His ransome was 100000. pound.
1194	128	5	421	aprill 10	The King Crowned againe, *Anno Reg.* 6.
1195	129	6	420	30 March	The King complains of *Leopold* to the Pope.
1196	130	7	419	apr. 21	He excommunicates *Leop.* Duke of Austria.
1197	131	8	418	aprill 6	The King & the Earle of Flanders conspire.
1198	132	9	417	mar. 29	The King tooke 5 shillings of euery Hyde-land through England.
1199	133	10	416	apr. 18	
Rich. the 1 slaine, King Iohn began,			6 periods.	April 6	*Richard* the 1 reigned 9 years, & 9 moneths, buried at Founteuerard, his heart at Roan, his bowels at Chalne.
1199	133	1	416	aprill 18	
1200	134	1	415	apr. 9.	B
1201	135	2	414	mar. 25	The King had 3 shillin. for euery plow-land
1202	136	3	413	aprill 14	The King of Scots with many of his Nobility, did homage to the King at Lincolne.
1203	137	4	412	aprill 6	
1204	138	5	411	apr. 28	D *Arthur* Earle of Britaine murthered.
1205	139	6	410	aprill 12	By reason of a frost from Ianuary to March, wheat was sold for a Marke the Quarter, which before was at 12 pence, *Anno Reg.* 6.
1206	140	7	409	aprill 2	
1207	141	8	408	aprill 22	
1208	142	9	10	apr. 6.	F The King took the 11 part of all moueable goods, both of the Lay and Religious.
1209	143	10	406	mar. 29	London-bridge builded with stone, and this yeare the Citizens of London had a grant to choose them a Mayor: and the king of Scots gaue 1000 markes, and his two daughters for a pledge for a treaty of peace.
1210	144	11	405	apr. 10	
1211	145	12	404	aprill 3	
1212	146	13	403	mar. 25	A
1213	147	14	402	apr. 13	
1214	148	15	401	aprill 6	By meanes of *Pandulph* the Barons excommunicated, their Charter and Liberties before granted, disanulled.
1215	149	16	00	apr. 9	
1216	150	17	99	apr. 10	C
King Iohn dieth, K. Henry 3. began,			6 Defecti	July 6	He reigned 17 yeares, & 17 weekes, buried at Worcester, dying at Newarke Castle, with much griefe for the losse of diuers things.
1216	150	1	399	apr. 10	C
1217	151	1	398	mar. 26	
1218	152	2	397	mar. 25	
1219	153	3	396	aprill 7	
1220	154	4	395	mar. 29	F The new worke of our Lady Chappell at Westminster begun by the King.
1221	155	5	394	apr. 11	
1222	156	6	393	apr. 3	
1223	157	7	392	aprill 23	
1224	158	8	391	aprill 14	The King of Ierusalem seeketh aid of the King to win Ierusalem.
2225	159	9	390	mar. 30	

Anno

Anno Domini,	Post-conquestum	K. Reigne	time expired, 1615	Easter day.	
1226	160	10	389	apr. 19.	*Henry* the 3, eldest son of *Iohn*, aged 9 yeares, was crowned at Glocester. remaining in custody of Wil. Marshall Earle of Penbroke, in his life he took the 15 part of all mens goods moueable.
1227	161	11	388	apr. 11	
1228	162	12	387	ma. 26 B	The Citizens of London had liberty to hunt a certaine distance about the City, and to passe toll free through England, *anno reg.* 10.
1229	163	13	386	april 5.	
1230	164	14	385	apr. 7	
1231	165	15	384	mar. 23	Thunder lasted 15 daies; beginning the morrow after S. Martins day.
1232	166	16	383	april 12	
1233	167	17	382	april 3 D	Foure Sunnes appeared besides the true Sun, of a red colour.
1234	168	18	381	april 23	
1235	169	19	380	april 8	The Iews of Norwich stole a boy, and circumcised him, minding to haue crucified him at Easter.
1236	170	20	379	ma. 30 F	
1237	171	21	378	april 19	
1238	172	22	377	april 4	
1239	173	23	376	mar. 27	
1240	174	24	375	april 15 A	
1241	175	25	374	apr. 14	The Iewes were forced to giue 20000 marks at two tearmes in the yeare, or suffer perpetuall prison, *Anno Reg.* 25.
1242	176	26	373	apr. 20	
1243	177	27	372	april 12.	
1244	178	28	371	april 3 C	
1245	179	29	370	apr. 16	
1246	180	30	369	april 8	
1247	181	31	368	mar. 31	The King enlarged the Church of S. *Peters* in Westminster.
1248	182	32	367	apr 19 E	
1249	183	33	366	april 4	The King farmed Queene hiue for 50 pound *per annum* to the Citizens.
1250	184	34	365	ma. 27	
1251	185	35	364	april 15	
1252	186	36	363	ma. 31	Great tempests vpon the sea, and fearefull, and this yeare the King granted, that wheretofore the Cittizens of London were to present the Mayor before the King, wheresoeuer he were, that now Barons of the Exchequer should serue.
1253	187	37	362	apr. 20	
1254	188	38	361	mar. 28	
1255	189	39	360	april 10	
1256	190	40	359	april 16	*Peter Colledge* in Cambridge founded by *Hugh Balsamo*, being after Bishop of Ely:
1257	191	41	358	april 8,	
1258	192	42	357	mar. 24	
1259	193	43	356	april 3	
1260	194	44	355	april 4 D	
1261	195	45	354	apr. 24.	
1262	196	46	353	april 9	
1263	197	47	352	April 1	*Baliol Colledge* in Oxford founded by *Iohn Baliol*, father to *Iohn Baliol* King of Scots.
1264	198	48	351	april 26	
1265	199	49	350	april 5	

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. Regge	time expired.	Easter day.	
1266	200	50	349	mar. 28	*Edward* 1 after the conquest, son to *Henry* the 3. surnamed *Longshankes*, who destroyed the Iewes Synagogue, and after banished them all out of England, bearing their charges till they were out of his Realme.
1267	201	51	348	aprill 17	
1268	202	52	347	apr. 6	A
1269	203	53	346	mar. 24	The Thames hard frozen from S Andrew to Candlemas.
1270	204	54	345	apr. 13	
1271	205	55	344	aprill 5	Bow steeple fell downe, and did much hurt, *Anno Reg. 56. Anno Dom.* 1271.
1272	206	56	343	apr. 24	C
Henry 3 dyed, Edwa 1 began			Nouem. 16 period.		He died hauing reigned 56 yeares and 4 weekes buried at Westminster.
1272	206	1	342	ap. 24	C
1273	207	1	342	aprill 9	
1274	208	2	341	apr. 1	
1275	209	3	340	aprill 14	Great Earth quakes, *Anno Reg.* 3. and vsury forbidden to the Iewes.
1276	210	4	339	apr. 3.	E
1277	211	5	338	mar. 28	
1278	212	6	337	aprill 17	Merton Colledge in Oxford founded by Walter Merton, 1262. and this yeare translated by the King to Oxford: and this yeare also was the statute of Mortmaine enacted.
1279	213	7	336	aprill 2	
1280	214	8	335	ap. 21	G
1281	215	9	334	aprill 12	
1282	216	10	333	ma. 19	
1283	217	11	332	aprill 18	The Iewes Synagogue destroyed.
1284	218	12	331	apr. 9.	E
1285	219	13	330	apri. 28	
1286	220	14	329	Aprill 14	Knights Templars suppressed, and Knights of the Rhodes ordained.
1287	221	15	328	aprill 6	The extremity of the Sunnes heate killed many.
1288	222	16	327	ma. 28	D
1289	223	17	326	apr. 10	
1290	224	18	325	aprill 2	
1291	225	19	324	apr. 22	
1292	226	20	323	apr. 6	F
1293	227	21	322	mar. 29	The Iewes corrupting England with vsury, had first a badge giuen them to weare, that they might be knowne, and after were banished to the number of 15000009 persons.
1294	228	22	321	apri. 18	
1295	229	23	320	aprill 3	
1296	230	24	319	ma. 25	A
1297	231	25	318	apr. 4.	*Iohn Balio*, King of Scots, contrary to his alegeance, rebelled. The King won the Castle of Barwick, and Dunbar, slew 25000 Scots, and conquered Edenborough.
1298	232	26	317	Apr. 6	
1299	233	27	316	Apr. 10	
1300	234	28	315	Ap. 16.	C
1301	235	29	314	Apr. 2	The King againe subdued most part of

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. Regis	time expired. 1615	Easter day.	
1302	230	30	315	apr. 24	
1303	237	31	312	apr. 7	
1304	238	32	311	apr. 29	E
1305	239	33	310	april 18	
1306	240	34	309	apr. 3	
1307	241	35	308	mar. 26	
Edward the		1 dyed, 2 began		Iuly 7 defect	
1307	241	1	308	mar. 26	
1308	242	1	307	apr. 14	G
1309	243	2	306	apr. 6	
1310	244	3	305	apr. 19	
1311	245	4	304	apr. 21	
1312	246	5	303	mar. 26	B
1313	247	6	302	apr. 15	
1314	248	7	301	apr. 7	
1315	249	8	300	apr. 12	
1316	250	9	299	apr. 11	D
1317	251	10	298	apr. 3	
1318	252	11	297	apr. 23	
1319	253	12	296	apr. 8	
1320	254	13	295	mar. 30	F
1321	255	14	294	apr. 10	
1322	256	15	293	apr. 11	
1323	257	16	292	mar. 27	
1324	258	17	291	apr. 13	A
1325	259	18	290	apr. 7	
1326	260	19	289	mar. 22	
Edw. the		2 depos. 3 began		Ianua. 25 period	
1326	260	1	289	mar. 23	
1327	261	2	288	apr. 12	
1328	262	3	287	apr. 3	C
1329	263	4	286	apr. 28	
1330	264	5	285	apr. 8	
1331	265	6	284	mar. 31	
1332	266	7	283	apr. 19	E
1333	267	8	282	apr. 5.	
1334	268	9	281	mar. 27	
1335	269	10	280	apr. 16	

Edvv. the 2. ſon to *Edvv* I, borne at Carnarvan: was comly of body, but vnſtedfaſt of maners, not regarding to gouerne his realme by diſcretion, which cauſed much trouble. Scotland, tooke the Caſtle of Eſtreueline, with other, and made the Lords ſweare him fealty. And 1302. the King gaue his ſonne the princedome of Wales, the Dukedome of Cornwall, and Earledome of Cheſter.

He died of a bloudy-flix, hauing reigned 34 yea. 8. mo, & 6. dai, buried at Weſtminſter.

Pierce of *Gauſton* exiled.

Gauſtone returned out of Ireland.
Gauſtone beheaded.

The battell at Streueling, where the Scots had the better. And this yeare the King of Fraunce burned all his leporous and pocky people, as well men as women: for that he ſuppoſed they had poyſoned the waters, which cauſed his leproſie. And about this time, the Iewes had a purpoſe, to poyſon all the Chriſtians by poyſoning their ſprings.

Michaell houſe in Cambridge founded, by *Harwil de Stanton* prieſt.

Clare-hall builded in Cambridge, firſt founded by *Ri. Badevv*, enlarged by *Gualther Thuſted*, the found ation whereof at laſt by both them, was reſigned to the Lady *Elizabeth Clare*.

The Scots ſeeking to diſſolue the ſiege at Barwicke, were ſlaine to the number of 8. Earles, 1300 Horſ-men, & of common Soudiers 15000. nere to Halidon: he won Barwick & ſent *Baliol* to keep the realme of Scotland.

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post-conquestum	Kings reigne	time expired, 1615.	Easter day.	
1336	270	10	279	apr. 4.	G
1337	271	11	278	apr. 20	
1338	272	12	277	apr. 12	
1339	273	13	276	apr. 28	
1340	274	14	275	apr. 16	
1341	275	15	274	apr. 8	
1342	276	16	273	mar. 31	
1343	277	17	272	april 13	
1344	278	18	271	april 4.	D
1345	279	19	270	mar. 27	
1346	280	20	269	april 16	
1347	281	21	268	april 1,	
1348	282	22	267	april 20	F
1349	283	23	266	april 12	
1350	284	24	265	mar. 28	
1351	285	25	264	april 17	
1352	286	26	263	april 8	A
1353	28	27	262	mar. 24	
1354	288	28	261	apr. 13	
1355	289	29	260	april 5.	
1356	290	30	259	apr. 24	C
1357	291	31	258	april 9	
1358	292	32	257	april 1	
1359	293	33	256	april 21.	
1360	294	34	255	april 5	B
1361	295	35	254	mar. 28	
1362	296	36	253	april 17.	
1363	297	37	252	april 2	
1364	298	38	251	ma. 24	G
1365	299	39	250	april 13	
1366	300	40	249	april 5	
1367	301	41	248	apr. 18.	
1368	302	42	247	april 9	B
1369	303	43	246	april 1	
1370	304	44	245	april 14	
1371	305	45	244	April 6	
1372	306	46	243	ma. 28	D
1373	307	47	242	april 17	
1374	308	48	241	april 2	
1375	309	49	240	april 22	

Edward the 3 began his reigne at 14 years, ordered then most by *Isabell* his mother.

Richard the 2 began his reigne at 11 yeares old, he was more bountiful then his progenitors, but ruled by yong and idle Councellors, which brought him to misery.

Queenes Colledge in Oxford founded by the Queenes Chaplaine, *R. Englishfield.*

Penbrooke Hall founded in Cambridge, by *Mary Valentia.*

The king saileth into France, & maketh war. The Scots inuade Northumberland, are put to flight, and their King taken prisoner by the Bishop of Yorke, *Mowbray*, and others.

Gunuile & Caius Colledge in Cambridge founded by *Edmund Gunuill* a Parson: and this yeare was Trinity Colledge founded by *William Batsman* Bishop of Norwich. This yeare also was Canterbury Colledge in Oxford founded by *Simon Islip* Archbishop of Canterbury, and suppressed by *Henry* the 8. and put to *Christ-church.*

Men and beasts perished in diuers places with Thunder and Lightning, and Friends were seene speake vnto men as they trauelled.

The Prince of Wales taking compassion of *Peter* king of Spaine, driuen out of his kingdome by his Bastard Brother, restored him againe.

The first Bailiffes in Shrewesbury.

The Duke of Lancaster passed through France without battell: and about this time *Boccace* the poet died.

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	Reigns	time expired, 1615	Easter day.	
1376	310	50	239	apr. 13	F
1377	311	51	238	apr. 29	
K. Edw. 3 dyed, Rich. 2 began				Iune 21	
1378	312	1	237	apr. 18	
1379	313	2	236	apr. 10	
1380	314	3	235	mar. 25	A
1381	315	4	234	apr. 14	
1382	316	5	233	apr. 8	
1383	317	6	232	mar. 24	
1384	318	7	231	apr. 16	C
1385	319	8	230	apr. 2	
1386	3209		229	apr. 22	
1387	321	10	228	apr. 7	
1388	322	11	227	mar. 29	E
1389	323	12	226	apr. 18	
1390	324	13	225	apr. 3	
1391	325	14	224	mar. 26	
1392	326	15	223	apr. 14	G
1393	327	16	222	apr. 6	
1394	328	17	221	apr. 19	
1395	329	18	220	apr. 11	
1396	330	19	219	apr. 2	B
1397	331	20	218	apr. 22	
1398	332	21	217	apr. 7	
1399	333	22	216	mar. 30	
Rich. 2. deposed, Henry 4 began				Septē. 29 periodic.	
1399	333	1	216	mar. 30	
1400	334	2	215	apr. 18	D
1401	335	2	214	apr. 3	
1402	336	3	213	mar. 26	
1403	337	4	212	apr. 5.	
1404	338	5	211	apr. 6	F
1405	339	6	210	apr. 19	
1406	340	7	209	apr. 11	
1407	341	8	208	mar. 27	
1408	342	9	207	apr. 16	A

Henry the 4. sonne of *Iohn* of *Gaunt*, was made King more by force then lawfull succession.

Henry the 5. exceeded the meane stature of men, he was beautious, long necked, body slender, leane and small bones, and could run well, and was strong.

He died at his Manor of Shene, when he had reigned 50. yea. 5. mo. 7. da. buried at Westm.

New Colledge in Oxford founded by William Wickham Bishop of Winchester.

The making of Gunnes found, and Rebels in Kent and Essex, who entred London, beheaded all Lawyers, and burnt all bookes of law, burnt houses: But the Essex men, vpon the Kings entreaty, and pardon, did returne home. The men of Kent persisting, the King commanded the Lord Mayor to arrest *Wat Tyler*, their Captaine, which he did, striking him vpon the head, and after the Kings attendants dispatched him: at which the traitors murmured &c. that the Mayor set 1000. armed men to relieue the king: for which the Mayor and fiue Aldermen were knighted, & *Iacke Straw* being taken, confessed all.

And 1388 picked shoes, tyed to their knees with siluer chaines, were vsed. And wome with long gowns rode on side-saddles like the Queene that brought side-saddles first to England: for before they rode astrid

The King made blanke Charters, 1399.

He was deposed when he had reigned 22 years, 3 moneths, and 14 daies.

The King burnt all the blanke Charters made to King *Richard*.

Pride exceeded in monstrous apparrell.

The first Duke of Millaine.

The battell of Shrewsbury.

The French beaten from the Isle of Wight.

Scroope Arch-bishop of Yorke, conspired against the King.

A Frost for 15 weekes.

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	Cycle Solis	Cycle Lunæ	time expired, 1615	Easter day,	
1409	343	10	206	apr. 7		*Henry* the 6 began his raigne at 8 moneths old, the gouernance of the Realme was committed to the Duke of Glocester, the guard of his person to the Duke of Exceter, and the Duke of Bedford was Regent of France.
1410	344	11	205	mar. 20		
1411	345	12	204	apri. 12		Guild hall in London begun.
1412	346	13	203	ap. 3 C		New Nobles made 4 pence lesse the before.
Henry the	4 dyed 5 bega			Mar.20 periodi		He dyed hauing reigned 13 yeares, 6. moneths, and 2 daies, and buried at Canterbury.
1412	346	1	1	apri. 3		
1413	347	1	202	apri 23		Sir *Iohn Old Castle* committed.
1414	348	2	201	apri. 8		Moore-gate first builded.
1415	349	3	200	apri. 31		The King sailed into Normandy with 1000 saile. The battell at Agincourt.
1416	350	4	199	apri, 20 E		
1417	351	5	198	apr.ill 11		A decree for Lantherne and Candle light in London.
1418	352	6	197	mar. 27		
1419	353	7	196	apr.ill 16		Sir *Iohn Old Castle* hanged and burned.
1420	354	8	195	ap. 7 G		The King made Regent of France.
1421	355	9	194	mar. 23		The Bishop of Winchester lent the King 20000 pound to stay a subsidy.
1422	356	10	193	apr.ill 11		
Henry the	5 dyed, 6 began			Aug.31 Defect.		He dyed when he had reigned 9 yeares, 5 moneths, 24 dayes, & is buried at Westminst.
1422	356	1	193	apri. 11		The yong King of Scotland taken by the English in the 8 yeare of *Henry* the 4 remained prisoner till 1242. and being deliuered was married to the Lady *Iane*, daughter to the Earle of Somerset, *Anno Reg.2.*
1423	357	1	192	apr.ill 3		
1424	358	2	191	apr.il. 2. B		
1425	359	3	190	apr.il. 8		
1426	360	4	189	mar. 31		
1427	361	5	188	apr.ill 20		Raine from the first of Aprill to Hollontide.
1428	362	6	187	ap. 4 D		
1429	363	7	186	mar. 27		
1430	364	8	185	apr.il 16		
1431	365	9	184	apr. 1		
1432	366	10	183	apr. 20 F		The King being 12 yeares old, was triumphantly crowned King of France in our Ladies Church in Paris, with the consent of both Kingdomes, and the French called him *Little Harry.*
1433	367	11	182	apr.ill 12		
1434	368	12	181	mar. 28		
1435	369	13	180	apr.ill 17		
1436	370	14	179	apr.ill 8 A		
1437	371	15	178	ma. 31		All-soules Colledge in Oxford founded by *Henry* Bishop of Canterbury, the king greatly augmenting the reuenewes.
1438	372	16	177	apr.ill 13		
1439	373	17	176	apr.ill 5		
1440	374	18	175	ma. 27 C		Lincoln Col. in Oxf. founded by *Rt. Fleming.*
1441	375	19	174	apr.ill 16		Kings Colledge in Cambridge founded by *Henry* the sixth.
1442	376	20	173	apr.ill 1		
1443	377	21	172	apr.il. 21		

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. reigne.	time expired, 1615	Easter day.	
1444	378	22	171	apr. 12 E	*Edvvard* Earle of March hauing deposed *Henry* 6 was crowned by the name of *Ed.* the 4. and after was deposed, and driuen out of his Kingdome: but at last, by helpe of his brother, re-gained the Crowne.
1445	379	23	170	april 28	A mariage concluded betwixt the Kings son, and the King of Sicils daughter.
1446	380	24	169	april 17	
1447	381	25	168	april 9	
1448	382	26	167	ma. 24 G	Queenes Colledge in Cambridge begun by Lady *Margaret*, wife to *Henry* the 6. And 1447 Diuinitie Schoole was founded by *Humphrey* Duke of Glocester.
1449	383	27	166	apri. 13	
1450	384	28	165	april 5	
1451	385	29	164	april 25	
1452	386	30	163	apri. 9. B	Prince *Henry* borne, October 12. and before this time the Mayor of London euer rode to Westminster.
1453	387	31	162	apr. 1	
1454	388	32	161	april 21	
1455	389	33	160	apri. 6	The Duke of Yorke was discharged of the protectorship.
1456	390	34	159	ma. 28 D	
1457	391	35	158	april 17	
1458	392	36	157	apri. 2	
1459	393	37	156	mar. 25	Katherine-Hall in Cambridge founded by *Ro. vvodlarke*, Doctor of Diuinity: and this
1460	394	38	155	april 13	
Henry 6 deposed Edward 4. began				March 4 period.	Being deposed, he reigned 38 yeares, 6 moneths, and 8 dayes.
1460	394	1	155	april 13	year[e] was Magdalen Colledge in Oxford founded by William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester.
1461	395	1	154	apri. 5	
1462	396	2	153	april 18	
1463	397	3	152	apri. 10	
1464	398	4	151	apri. 1 A	The battell at Hexham.
1465	399	5	150	apri. 14	
1466	400	6	149	april 6	The King taken neere the Abby of Selby in Yorkshire, and sent to the Tower.
1467	401	7	148	mar. 29	
1468	402	8	147	ap. 17 C	
1469	403	9	146	april 2	
1470	404	10	145	april. 22	King *Edvvard* proclaimed vsurper, hauing fled to Flaunders, and King *Henry* restored. King *Edvvard* landed at Rauensport, regained the Crowne by helpe of his brother, Duke of Clarence, tooke Q. *Margaret*, with Prince *Edvvard* prisoners.
1471	405	11	144	april 14	
1472	406	12	143	ma. 29 E	
1473	407	13	142	apr. 18	
1474	408	14	141	apri. 10	
1475	409	15	140	mar. 26	The King sailed into France to aide the Duke of Burgondy; but by sute of the French King, peace was concluded.
1476	410	16	139	ap. 14 G	
1477	411	17	138	apr. 6	
1478	412	18	137	mar. 22	A great Dearth,
1479	413	19	136	april 11	
1480	414	20	135	apr. 2 B	

Anno

Anno Domini.	Yeare of the Moone	Yeare of the Sunne	Yeare of the Reigne	Golden number	Easter day.
1481	4	15	21	14	aprill 22
1482	4	16	22	13	aprill 7
1483	4	17	23	12	ma. 30
Edward the 4	5	began			April 9 defect.
1483	4	17	1	12	mar. 30
Edwa. 5 murthered Ri: 3 usurp. began					1 an. 22 Defect
1483	4	17	1	12	mar. 30
1484	4	18	1	12	ap. 18 D
1485	4	19	2	12	apri. 3
Richard 3 slaine Henry 7 began					August, 22 periodic.
1485	4	19	2	12	aprill 3
1486	4	20	1	3	mar. 20
1487	4	21	2	12	apri. 25
1488	4	22	3	12	apri. 6 F
1489	4	23	4	12	apri. 19
1490	4	24	5	12	apri. 11
1491	4	25	6	12	apri.
1492	4	26	7	12	apri. 22 A
1493	4	27	8	12	apri. 7
1494	4	28	9	12	ma. 30.
1495	4	29	10	12	Apri. 19
1496	4	30	11	12	apri. 3. C
1497	4	31	12	12	ma. 26
1498	4	32	13	12	apri. 15
1499	4	33	14	12	ma. 31
1500	4	34	15	12	apri. 19 B
1501	4	35	16	12	apri. 11
1502	4	36	17	12	mar. 27
1503	4	37	18	12	aprill 16
1504	4	38	19	12	Ap. 7. G
1505	4	39	20	12	mar. 23
1506	4	40	21	12	aprill 12
1507	4	41	22	12	apri. 4
1508	4	42	23	12	apri. 10
1509	4	43	24	12	apri. 8

Edward the 5 about 13 yeares old, was deprived of his life, and crowne, by his Vncle the Duke of Glocester.

Richard the 3. brother to *Edward* the 4 was made King, Iune 22, and was crowned at Westminster, but was shortly after slaine.

The citizens of *London* lent the King 5000 mark

He died, hauing reigned 22 yeares, 5 weekes and one day, buried at Windsor.

He was murthered hauing reigned two moneths and 18 dayes.

The King began the high Tower at Westminster

The battell at Bosworth

He was slaine when he had reigned 2 yeares 8 weekes, and 5 daves, buried at Leicester

Sweating sicknesse. The King ordained a number of good Archers to attend him, called Yeomen of the Guard.

Prince *Arthur* borne, 1487.

The Earle of Northumberland slaine.

Henry the Kings sonne borne.

Iesus Colledge in Cambridge founded by *Iohn Alcocke*, the 29 Bishop of Ely.

Gascoine wine at fortie shillings the Tun.

Prince *Arthur* married to *Katherine*, daughter to *Ferdinand*, King of Spaine.

Christs Colledge in Cambr. first founded by *Henry* 6. who named it Gods house: but this yeare *Henry* the 7 granted a Charter to his mother, that it might bee translated at her pleasure, for the benefite of the students, prouiding it were euer called Christs Colledge.

Anno Domini.	Post consequtum	Reigne	Cicle expired.	Easter day.	
Henry the	7 dyed. 8 began			April 22 Defect.	King *Henry* the eighth was a mightie man and wise: He abrogated the Popes authoritie in England, and pulled downe their Abbies, &c.
1509	443	1	106	April 8,	*Henry* 7 dyed at Richmond, hauing reigned 23 years, 10 mo. & 24 da. buried at Westmin
1510	444	2	105	mar. 31	S Iohns Colledge in Cambridge being an
1511	445	3	104	apr. 20	ancient Hostell, was conuerted to a Colledge
1512	446	4	103	apr. 11	by the Executors of the Countesse of Rich-
1513	447	4	102	ma. 27	mond and Derby, and Mother to H. 7. in
1514	448	5	101	apr. 18	this yeare, as her will was.
1515	449	6	100	april 8	1513 *VVill. Smith*, Bishop of Lincolne,
1516	450	7	99	ap. 23 F	founded Brasen nose Colledge in Oxford.
1517	451	8	98	april 12	Magdalen Colledge an Hostell first for di-
1518	452	9	97	april 4	uers Monkes of sundry Monasteries, was this
1519	453	10	96	april 23	yeare translated by the Duke of Buckingham
1520	454	11	95	april 8. A	who this yeare built vp the Hall.
1521	455	12	94	ma. 31	
1522	456	13	93	apr. 20	
1523	457	14	92	april 5	
1524	458	15	91	ma, 2 C	
1525	459	16	90	april 17	
1526	460	17	89	apri. 1	*Corpus Christi* Colledge founded by *Ri. Foxe*
1527	461	18	88	apr. 21.	Bishop of Winchester.
1528	462	19	87	apr. 12 E	
1529	463	20	86	mar. 28	Queene *Katherine* brought before the two
1530	464	21	85	april 15	Cardinals: her marriage at last found vn-
1531	465	22	84	april 9	lawfull.
1532	466	23	83	ma. 31 G	Sir *Thomas Moore* discharged: *T. Audley*
1533	467	24	82	april 13	Lord Chauncellor.
1534	468	25	81	April 2	The Popes authoritie abrogated.
1535	469	26	80	mar. 28	Sir *Thomas Moore* beheaded.
1536	470	27	79	apr. 16. B	The King married the Lady *Iane*.
1537	471	28	78	apr. 1	
1538	472	29	77	april 21	Christ church in Oxford founded by Cardi-
1539	473	30	76	apr. 6	nall *Wolsey*.
1540	474	31	75	ma 28 D	
1541	475	32	74	april 17.	Queene *Katherine* beheaded.
1542	476	33	73	apr 9	
1543	477	34	72	mar. 25	The King married *Ka Parre*: and this yeare
1544	478	35	71	april 13 F	the King went to Bolain.
1545	479	36	70	april 5	
1546	480	37	69	apr. 25.	Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge founded.

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. reigne	time expired	Easter day.	
					Edward the sixth began his reigne at nine yeares old, who having his Councell appointed him by his father. After him succeeded *Mary*, his eldest sister, who restored the Popes authority. And after her *Elizabeth*, second daughter of *Henry* the eighth.
Henry the 8 dyed Edw. the 6 began				Ian. 28 period	He dyed, having raigned 37 yeares, 10 moneths and two daies, buried at Windsor.
1546	480	1	169	aprill 25	
1547	481	1	8	aprill 10	Muskleborough field.
1548	482	2	17	apri. 1. A	The siege of Hadington.
1549	483	3	66	apri. 21	Boloin yeelded.
1550	484	4	15	aprill 6	The second fall of base money.
1551	485	5	4	ma. 29	
1552	486	6	3	apr. 17 C	The new Service-booke in English.
1553	487	7	2	apr. 2	
Edward 6 dyed Mary began.				Iuly 6. Defect	He dyed at Greenwich buried at Westminster, when he had reigned 6. ye. 2. wee. 5 dai.
1553	487	1	52	aprill 2	Bishops restored.
1554	488	2	64	mar. 15	*Wiat* beheaded.
1555	489	2	60	aprill 14.	The first vse of Coaches in England.
1556	490	3	59	apr. 5 E	Trinity Coll. in Oxf. being in *Anno* 1370 a religious house, & called Durham Colledge, was now refounded by *Tho. Pope* knight.
1557	491	4	58	aprill 18	
1558	492	5	57	apr. 10	
Q. Mary dyed Q. Elizab. began				Nou. 7 period.	She died having reigned 5 yeares, 4 moneths and 22 daies, buried at Westminster.
1559	492	1	57	aprill 10	Now the Masse was suppressed.
1559	493	1	56	mar. 20	
1560	494	2	25	aprill 6	All base money suppressed,
1561	495	3	54	apr. 6	Paules steeple burned,
1562	496	4	53	mar. 2	Going to New-haven.
1563	497	5	52	aprill 11	108 parishes infected in London,
1564	498	6	51	apr. 2 B	Thames frozen, *Anno Reg.* 7.
1565	499	7	50	apr. 22	
1566	500	8	48	apr. 14	This yeare sir *Wil. Peter* Knight, augmented
1567	501	9	49	mar. 30	Exceter Colledge, first founded by *Walt. Stapleton*, Bishop of Exceter 1556.
1568	502	10	47	ap. 28 D	
1569	503	11	46	apri. 20	
1570	504	12	45	ma. 26	Diuers Armies sent into Scotland.
1571	505	13	44	apri. 15	The Duke of Norfolke arrained.
1572	506	14	43	apr. 6 F	The Massacre in France.
1573	507	15	42	mar. 22	Edenborough yeelded to the English.
1574	508	16	41	aprill 12	An earthquake.
1575	509	17	40	apri. 2	The Family of Loue.

Anno Domini.	Post Cõq	K. Reigne	time expired.	Easter day,	
1576	510	18	39	apr, 22 A	*Charles Iames* the first of that name, son to *Henry Stevvart*, Lord *Darly*, & *Mary*, King & Queen of Scotl. borne at Edenburg. whose god-father was *Ch.* K. of France, & *Phil.* D. of Sauoy, Q. *Eliz.* being his godmother, who gaue him a Font of gold of 333 ounces; whose true successor he is.
1577	511	15	38	apr. 7	
1578	512	20	37	mar, 30	
1579	513	21	36	aprill 19	Frobrushers voyage to Cathay. A blazing star. Great snow. Great flouds. A generall earth-quake.
1580	514	22	35	apri. 3. C	
1581	515	23	34	mar, 26	
1582	516	24	33	aprill 15	A blazing starre. Strange tempest.
1583	517	25	32	aprill 14	The Prince of Orange slaine.
1584	518	26	31	apri. 19. E	Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge founded by Sir *VValter Mildmay*.
1585	519	27	30	apr. 11	Sir *H. Sidney* deceased.
1486	520	28	29	aprill 3	The Queen of Scots beheaded.
1587	521	29	28	aprill 16	Tilbury Campe.
1588	522	30	27	apr, 7 G	Portugall voyage.
1589	523	31	26	mar, 30	Christs Colledge in Cambridge founded.
1590	524	32	25	aprill 19	Tearme at Hartford.
1591	525	33	24	aprill 4	A great deatth. *Anno Reg.* 37.
1592	526	34	23	ma, 26 B	The Spaniards win Callis.
1593	527	35	22	aprill, 15	The voyages to the Isles of Tercera's.
1594	528	36	21	ma, 31	The King of Spaine dyeth.
1595	529	37	20	apr, 20	The crosse in Cheapenew guilded, and the crucifix taken downe.
1596	530	38	19	apr, 11 D	
1597	531	39	18	mar, 27	The Earle of Essex rode towards Ireland.
1598	532	40	17	aprill 16	The Earle of Essex beheaded, 43.
1599	533	41	16	apr, 8	Marshall *Biron* of France arriued.
1600	534	42	15	ma, 23 F	Seminaries executed.
1601	535	43	14	aprill 12	She dyed, hauing reigned 44 years, 4 moneths, & 14 daies, buried at Westminster.
1602	536	44	13	aprill 4	

Q. Elizabeth dyed } Mar. 24
K. Iames began } period

An. D	P C	k r	Sc	T e	East, day	
1602	536	1	36	13	apri. 4	The great plague in London, wherof dyed from Decem. 1602. to Dece. 1603. 30578
1603	537	1	37	12	aprill 24	Peace with Spaine.
1604	538	2	38	11	apr, 18 A	3 Popes in six weeks. Powder treason, Graies Inne on fire. 1604.
1605	539	3	39	10	mar, 31	The King of Denmark cometh to England. Great inundations in England. The Oath of Alegeance minstred. The first plantation of Virginia. The King of France murthered. And the Prince created Prince of Wales, & after setteth his house in honorable fashion and order, his Titles were: *Henry Prince of VVales, Duke of Cornvvall and Rothesay, and Earle of Chester.*
1606	540	4	40	9	aprill 20	
1607	541	5	41	8	apr, 5	
1608	542	6	42	7	ma, 27 C	
1609	543	7	43	6	aprill 16	
1610	544	8	44	5	aprill 8	
1611	545	9	45	4	mar. 24	

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum.	K. England	& Scotland	Time Expired	Easter day.	Dominicall Letter	Prime
1612	546	10	46	3	April. 12. E	E.D	17
1613	547	11	47	2	Apr. 4.	C.	18
1614	548	12	48	1	Apr. 24.	B.	19
1615	549	13	49	0	Apr. 9.	A.	1
1616	550	14	50	1	Mar. 31 G	G.F	2
1617	551	15	51	2	Apr. 20.	E.	3
1618	552	16	52	3	Apr. 5.	D.	4
1619	553	17	53	4	Mar. 28.	C.	5
1620	554	18	54	5	Apr. 16. B	B.A	6
1621	555	19	55	6	Apr. 1.	G.	7
1622	556	20	56	7	Apr. 27.	F	8
1623	557	21	57	8	Apr. 13.	E.	9
1624	558	22	58	9	Mar. 28. D	DC	10
1625	559	23	59	10	Apr. 17.	B.	11

King *Iames* dyed } *March* 27.
King *Charles* began. } *Defect.*

1625	559	1		10	Apri. 17.	B	11
1626	560	1		11	Apri. 9.	A	12
1627	561	2		12	Mar. 25.	G	13
1628	562	3		13	Apri. 13. F.	F.E	14
1629	563	4		14	Apr. 5.	D	15
1630	564	5		15	Mar. 28.	C	16
1631	565	6		16	Apr. 10.	B	17
1632	566	7		17	Apr. 1. A.	A.G	18
1633	567	8		18	Apr. 21.	F	19
1634	568	9		19	Apr. 6.	E	1
1635	569	10		20	Mar. 29.	D	2
1636	570	11		21	Apr. 17. C.	C.B	3
1637	571	12		22	Apr. 9.	A	4
1638	572	13		23	Mar 25.	G	5
1639	573	14		24	Apr. 14.	F	6
1640	574	15		25	Apr. 4. E.	E.D	7
1641	575	16		25	Apr. 25.	C	8
1642	576	17		27	Apr. 10.	B	9
1643	577	18		28	Apri. 2.	A	10
1644	578	19		29	Apr. 21. G.	G.F	11

1612 The Colledge of Chelsie founded.

Britaines Burse builded.

Hicks Hall builded.

Algate builded new.

More fields new railed and planted with trees.

Westminster Palace paved.

Prince *Henry* deceased, Decemb. 7.

The Princesse *Elizabeth* married to the Prince Palatine, Febr. 14.

1613 A maid child born having foure legs, foure armes, two bellies, and one head with 2 faces, the one before and the other behind like to the picture of Janus.

A man burned to ashes with lightning.

Dorchester destroyed by fire.

Peace concluded by Mediation of King *Iames* betweene the king of Denmarke and *Gustavus Adolphus* the king of Sweden.

1614 The king of Denmarke commeth into England.

A generall Muster throughout England.

Master *Hugh Middleton* bringeth a new river to the City of London.

Master *Suttons* Hospitall of the Charter-house founded.

Master *Allans* Hospitall of Dulwich founded.

Newfound land first planted by the English.

1615 A great frost and snow from Ianuary 17 to the 7 of March.

Smithfield new railed and paved.

Alderesgate new builded.

Prince *Charles* created Prince of Wales.

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum.	K Reigne.	Time Expired	Easter day.	Dominicall Letter.	Prime.
1645	579	20	30	Apr. 6.	E.	12
1646	580	21	31	Mar. 29.	D.	13
1647	581	22	32	Apr. 18.	C.	14
1648	582	23	33	Apr. 2. B.	B. A	15
1649	583	24	34	Mar. 25.	G.	16
1650	584	25	35	Apr. 14.	F	17
1651	585	26	36	Mar. 30.	E	18
1652	585	27	37	Apr. 18. D.	DC	19
1653	587	28	38	Apr. 10.	B.	1
1654	588	29	39	Mar 26.	A.	2
1655	589	30	40	Apr. 15.	G.	3
1656	590	31	41	Apr. 6. F.	E	4
1657	591	32	42	Mar. 29.	D.	5
1658	592	33	43	Apr. 11.	C.	6
1659	593	34	44	Apr. 3.	B.	7
1660	594	35	45	Apri. 22. A	A. G	8
1661	595	36	46	Apri. 14	F	9
1662	596	37	47	Mar. 30.	E	10
1663	597	38	48	Apri. 19.	D	11
1664	598	39	49	Apr. 10. C.	C. B	12
1665	599	40	50	Mar. 26.	A	13
1666	600	41	51	Apr. 15.	G	14
1667	601	42	52	Apr. 7.	F	15
1668	602	43	53	Mar 22. E.	E. D	16
1669	603	44	54	Apr. 11.	C	17
1670	604	45	55	Apr. 3.	B	18
1671	605	46	56	Apr. 23.	A	19
1672	606	47	57	Apr. 7. G.	G. F	1
1673	607	48	58	Mar. 30.	E.	2
1674	608	49	59	Apr. 19.	D.	3
1675	609	50	60	Apr. 4.	C.	4
1676	610	51	61	Mar. 26. B.	B. A	5
1677	611	52	62	Apr. 15.	G.	6
1678	612	53	63	Mar. 31.	F.	7
1679	613	54	64	Apr. 20.	E.	8

The Arch-Bishop of Spalato ariveth in England.

1615 The cautionary Townes restered to the states.

A peace concluded by mediation of King *Iames* betweene the Emperour of Russia and *Gustavus Adolphus* the king of Sweden.

1618 A Blazing starre appeareth Novemb. 18. Queene *Anne* deceased.

1619. King *Iames* commeth to Paules-crosse and heard a sermon concerning the iejaire of Pauls-Church.

1623 The Chappell of Lincolnes Inne new builded.

King *Charles* (then prince) returned from Spaine, Octo. 5. 1623.

The Dolefull Even song in Black friers.

1624 A Presse of ten thousand soldiers sent over vnder command o Count *Mansfield*.

1625 King *Iames* of happy memory deceased at Theobalds, Mar. 27. having reigned 22 yeares and three dayes.

The Queene commeth from France, and is receiued by the king at Dover.

Parliament at Oxford.

There died this yeare in London and the nine out parishes, fifty foure thousand two hundred sixty five, whereof of the plague thirty five thousand foure hundred and seventeene.

A voyage to Cadiz, the Navy consisting of 120 ships.

King *Charles* crowned on Candlemas day.

1628 Saint *Catherine* Cree Church new builded.

The Duke of Buckingham murthered.

Anno

Ann Domini.	Post con quetum	K. Reigne.	Time Expired.	Easter day.	Dominicall letter.	Prime.
1680	614	55	65	Apri.11.D	D.C	9
1681	615	56	66	Apr.3.	B.	10
1682	616	57	67	Apr.16.	A.	11
1683	617	58	68	Apr.8.	G.	12
1684	618	59	69	Mar.30.F.	F.E	13
1685	619	60	70	Apr.19.	D.	14
1686	620	61	71	Apr.4.	C.	15
1687	621	62	72	Mar. 27.	B.	16
1688	622	63	73	Apr.15.A.	A.G.	17
1689	623	64	74	Mar.31.	F.	18
1690	624	65	75	Apr.20.	E.	19
1691	625	66	76	Apr.12.	D.	1
1692	626	67	77	Mar.27.C.	C.B.	2
1693	627	68	78	Apr.16.	A.	3
1694	628	69	79	Apr.8.	G.	4
1695	629	70	80	Mar.24.	F.	5
1696	630	71	81	Apr.12 E	E.D.	6
1697	631	72	82	Apr.4.	C.	7
1698	632	73	83	Apr.24.	B.	8
1699	633	74	84	Apr.9	A.	9
1700	634	75	85	Mar.31.G.	G.F.	10

1629 Prince *Charles*, the kings first borne sonne May 13 was christened and deceased the same morning,

A fleet of 14 sailes sent to New England for a Plantation.

1630 Prince *Charles* borne may 29. the next day being Sunday, the king with the Lords of the Councell came to Pauls and heard a sermon at the crosse.

Bartholomew faire and Sturbidge faire forbidden by reason of the sicknes very great at Cambridge and other town's.

A Peace proclamed betweene England and Spaine. Decemb. 5.

1631 The cruell buchery of the magdeburgenses by *Tilly*.

The King of Swedens great victory over *Tilly*.

The Princesse *Mary* born No. 4.

1632 The great Battell of Lutzen wherin the king of Sweden died victorious.

1633 The kings Progresse into Scorland. The Lord *Iames*. Duke of York borne, Octo. 15

1634 Pauls church began to be repaired,

1635 Thames frozen.

Vivat Rex.

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1 Note that the Domicall letter and prime are added to the yeares of the computation since 1612 for supply of tables which page 116 and 118 of this booke are expired.

2 If any man desire to know the Dominicall letter for any yeare past since *William* the conquerour let him looke in the foregoing computation for Easter day, and in the Calender at the beginning of this booke for that letter which answers to that day of the moneth upon which Easter day fell that yeare or turne to page 237.

3 To finde the moueable feasts forever turne to page 153 and in the third columne of the table there, finde Easter day and the moueable feasts follow in the same line.

4 You shall finde in page 244 a perpetuall table for the beginning and ending of the foure termes.

The

The Description and use of this new Table, called a Concordancy of yeares.

THis my Concordancy of yeares, hath in euery page 5 seuerall rowes, vnder seuerall Titles, as the first row is vnder the Yeare of our Lord, beginning at 1066, at which time the Conquerour began, and so continuing to the yeare 1700. The next row is vnder post conquestum, shewing how many yeares any yeare of our Lord, or any yeare of any King, was after the Conquest. The third is vnder the Kings reigne, shewing how the yeares of the Kings answer to the yeare of our Lord. The fourth is vnder Time expired, shewing how many yeares it is since any of the yeares placed in any of the 3 former rowes, at this present yeare 1615. And the last row is placed vnder the title of Easter day shewing what day of the moneth Easter day fell vpon any yeare since the conquest, to the yeare 1700, In which row also be certaine capitall letters placed, which be the latter of the Dominicall letters in the Leape-yeare, as in chapter 21.

Now these things considered, you are to vnderstand, that all the difficulty in computating of time is, when the question is onely propounded by the yeare of the Kings reigne, and therefore if you can deuise when any question is made by any yeare of any king, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was, then the labour is nothing: for you must know, that euery yeare of any King, as yet,

began

began in one yeare of the Lord, and ended in the next insuing yeare, which is the cause of this difference. But to make all more plaine, I will propound certaine examples, both of the yeare of our Lord, and of the Regnall yeare.

Quest. 1 I haue a Lease for an hundred yeares, bearing date in Aprill 1517, and I would know this yeare 1615, what time I haue remaining.

ANSVVER.

Seeke first the yeare of our Lord 1517, and then begin to tell at the next yeare forwards, calling 1518 one, 1519 two, and so proceede, vntill you come to 1615, so shall you count to the number of 98 yeares, and so many of your 100 yeares be expired: But in the numbring thus, you must remember, that before and after the change of euery Prince, one and the same yeare of our Lord is twice placed, therefore omit the one in your reckoning.

Or take 1517 out of 1615, so haue you 98. yeares: or seeke (with more ease) in the third row vnder Time expired, what figures stand against 1517, so shall you finde 98, as before, and so many yeares be expired 1615. But if you had sought this any other yeare after 1615, as 1617, then must you haue seene what figures in the fift row had beene against 1615, as 2, the which 2 must haue beene added to 98: so had you 100. yeares. The like for any other yeare, to 1646.

Queſt. 2 I haue a Leaſe granted for 60. yeares, bearing date the 8. of Ianuary, in the 6. yeare of *Edward* 6, and I would know the yeare 1612. how many yeares were expired.

ANSVVER.

You muſt note firſt, that the regnall yeares ſtand periodicall, or compleat, againſt the yeare of our Lord: ſo that the regnall yeare ſtandeth againſt that Eccleſian yeare, or yeare of our Lord it ended in, and not againſt that it beganne in: ſo that if a queſtion in the Computation bee put in the beginning of the regnall yeare, or in this Concordancie in the ending of the regnall yeare, the demaund is eaſie: but if the contrary happen, it is more hard. Therefore the matter and intent of this my worke, is when a queſtion is propounded by the yeares of any King, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was: that is, whether it were in the yeare of our Lord God that the Regnall yeare did take beginning or ending in. This conſidered, all ſhall be made eaſie by the enſuing examples.

Seeke in your Tables for Edward the 6: then in the row vnder K. reigne, finde the 6. yeare of his reigne, which you ſhall finde placed againſt 1552, againſt which, in the row vnder Time expired, is 60. My Leaſe was therefore erpired in Ianuary the 8. day 1612. Or having found the yeare of our Lord, count as in the firſt queſtion, or ſubſtract 1552. from 1612. as before: but reckoning

ning with the old Computation, you haue 61. yeares, which is falſe : but to make all plaine, worke as followeth.

Notes to be obſerued for this new kinde of eaſie Computation,

YOu muſt firſt conſider, that in my Kalender in the Margent vpon the left hand, the weeks be numbred from our Lady day, the which number for breuities ſake, is called the Hebdomadal number.

Next, here is an inſuing Table, wherein the names of all the Kings and Quéenes of England ſince the Conqueſt be writ: and to them is added a certaine number of weeks and dayes, as to Henry the ſeuenth 21 weekes, and 3 dayes, which I call Epact, which Boſco ſaith is Intercalare, or addere. But howſoeuer, you may admitte the word without offence, ſeeing that it is but for diſtinction or difference ſake: which had, worke as followeth.

A Table of the Epacts for each King.

KINGS Names.	Epact. M.	dā.	KINGS Names.	Epact. M.	dā.
Wil. Conquerour	29	0	Henry the fourth	27	1
Will. Rufus	24	0	Henry the fifth	51	2
Henry the first	18	3	Henry the sixth	22	5
Stephen	36	0	Edw. the fourth	49	0
Henry the second	30	4	Edward the fifth	2	1
Richard the first	14	5	Rich. the third.	11	2
Iohn	1	6	Hen. the seuenth	21	3
Henry the third	31	1	Henry the eight	4	0
Edward the first	33	5	Edward the sixt	44	0
Edward the secōd	14	9	Mary	15	1
Edward the third	43	4	Elizabeth	33	6
Richard the secōd	12	4	King Iames.	51	5

When any question is propounded by the yere of any King onely, without mention of the Ecclesian yere, you must note in what kings reigne, and what month, and day of the month it beareth date. Next, find the said moneth, and day of your moneth, and see what Hebdomadall number answereth thereunto, that is, how many weekes and daies it is from the 25. of March: then in the former table find the name of the King, and note the Epact, or number of weekes and dayes, set vnder the title Epact, and against the said Kings name: which two numbers, viz. the Hebdomadall and Epact had, consider which is the greater.

If

If the Epact be the greater, you may conclude the demaund was made in the end of the Regnall yeare, which standeth against the Ecclesian yeare periodically.

But if the Hebdomadall number be the greater, the demand was made in the beginning of the Regnall yeare, which answereth to the Ecclesian yeare, or yeare of our Lord next before. And of both these differences an example followeth.

Quest. 3. I haue an Euidence bearing date the 13 of Maie, in the 23 yeare of *Elizabeth*, I would know 1612, what yeare of our Lord it was, how long since, and how long after the Conquest it was.

ANSVVER.

To answer this question by this new Table, first seeke the Epact of Elizabeth, which is 33. weeks and 6. dayes: then the Hebdomadall number of the 13. of Maie, is 13. weeks: here the Epact is the greater. Therefore according to the first difference, the demand is made in the ending of the Regnal yeare that stands periodically against the yeare of our Lord in the Concordancie. Wherfore to resolue this question, finde the 23. yeare of Elizabeth, against which standeth 1581, in the first row: in the second is 515, and in the fourth is 31: whereby I conclude, the Euidence was dated in the 25. yeare of Elizabeth, An. Dom. 1581, 515. after the Conquest, and that it was 31. yeares since, 1612. But for any other yeare, see the answer to the first question.

Quest.

Queſt. 4 I haue a Leaſe bearing date the 5. of March, in the 2. yeare of *Elizabeth*, and is to continue for 60. yeares: I demaund what yeare of our Lord it was dated in, and conſequently, how many yeares be expired this yeare 1615.

ANSVVER.

As in the laſt queſtion, conferre the Epact of Elizabeth, and the Hebdomadall number of the 5 of March together, noting which is the greater. In this queſtion the Hebdomadall number is the greater: therefore according to the ſecond difference, the demand was made in the beginning of the regnall yeare, which anſwereth to the yeare of our Lord next before.

Seeke therefore the ſecond yeare of Elizabeth, againſt which in the firſt row is 1560: but for the cauſes before ſaid, you muſt take the yeare next before, that is, 1559, and that yeere of our Lord was the leaſe dated in, the time expired ſtanding againſt the ſame, as 56, and ſo many yeares of my leaſe be expired. But if you ſeeke how many yeers be expired in any other yeare after 1615, worke as in the firſt queſtion.

Queſt. 5 To finde Eaſter day, and the reſt of the moueable feaſts, becauſe many times Deedes, &c. beare date vpon ſuch dayes, without mention of the moneth, as alſo to finde the Dominicall letter.

Anſwer

ANSVVER.

First seeke the yeare of our Lord God, or yeare of the King, against either of which in ỳ last row vpon the right hand, is the moneth, and day of the moneth that Easter day fell vpon that yeare: which had, get the other moueable feasts thus:

From Easter day count fiue Sundayes backewards, so haue you Quadragesima, or the first Sunday in Lent: then goe backe vnto the next Tuesday, so haue you Shroue-tuesday. Againe, From Easter day forwards count fiue weeks, or 35 dayes; so haue you Rogation Sunday. The next Thursday after is Ascension day. Ten daies after is Whitsunday. The next Sunday following is Trinitie Sunday, and foure dayes after is Corpus Christi day.

Hauing found Easter day, see what day of the moneth it happened on, and find that day in the Kalender: for the letter answering thereto was Dominicall letter that yeare.

As 1611 Easter day was the 24 of March, to which F answereth in the Kalender: therefore F was Sunday letter that yeare.

But when it is Leape-yeare there be two Dominicall letters, whereof that which beginneth the yeare, and serueth till Saint Mathias day, is noted by the time in the Table when Easter day happeneth, and the other seruing to the end of the yeare, is the next letter in the Alphabet that goeth before: or this letter is found by Easter day, as before.

Quest.

Queſt. 6 I haue a deed bearing date vpon Wedneſday in the Eaſter weeke, in the yeare of our Lord 1556. I deſire in the yeare 1612 to know in what kings yeare it was, what moneth, what day of the month, and how long ſince it was dated.

ANSVVER.

Firſt ſeeke 1556, againſt which vnder Eaſter day, ſtandeth Aprill 5. Wherefore Eaſter day was the 5 of Aprill, D being Dominicall letter: ſo that Wedneſday in Eaſter weeke was the 8 of Aprill, G ſtanding for the ſame: then you may ſee it was in Queene Maries time: and (remembring what was ſaid before) in the third yeare of her reigne, and that it is 56 yeares ſince, and 490 after the Conqueſt.

Now if any Euidente beare date vpon the Kalends, Nones, or Ides of any moneth, they be eaſily found in the kalender, without further ſpæch, becauſe they ſtand againſt the ordinary day of the moneth.

Note by the name of euery King deceaſed, you ſhall finde one of theſe words, Periodicall, which ſignifieth the King reigned ſo many yeares as be in the Concordancie, beſide odde moneths, &c. or Defectiue, which ſignifieth he did not reigne compleate ſo many yeares, but only wrote of ſo many.

Queſt. 7 How ſhall I make a Concordancie of principall times of note, that were in being long ſince?

AN-

ANSVVER.

In the insuing Table is set downe how many yeares it was in the yeare 1612.

Since the		Since the	
Creation,	5582	Birth of Christ,	1612
Floud,	3925	Pass. of Christ,	1579
Promise of Abraham,	3558	England receiued the Faith,	1432
Israelites departure out of Egypt,	3128	Conquest of England,	546
Entrãce of Brute into England.	2719	Inuenting of Printing,	152
Building of the Temple of Salomõ,	2648	Order of Templars,	494
Building of Rome,	2363	Time that London & Paris were cõmanded to be paued,	426
Captiuitie of Babylon,	2217	Building of London bridge with stone,	435
Death of Alexander,	1936		

But if you seeke how long it is since any of these times after 1612, seeke in your Table what number standeth against the proposed yeare of our Lord in the row vnder Time expired, and that adde to the time of note proposed: and if the demand were made any yeare before 1612, take the number vnder the title Time expired, answering to the yeare of our Lord, out of the number in the former Table: as 1600, I would know how long it was then after the Creation: therefore according to what is said, I take 12 from 5582, so haue I 5570, my demand.

Quest.

Queſt. 8 How ſhall I finde the Golden Number, Circle of the Sunne, and Epact by this Concordancie?

ANSVVER,

To the time of Poſt Conqueſtum adde three, and from the totall reiect 19 ſo often as you may, or diuide by 19. ſo is that which remayneth the Golden number, and the quotient, or number of 19 reiected, the number of reuolutions of the ſaid Circle ſince the Conqueſt.

Now for the circle of the Sunne, to the time of Poſt Conqueſtum, adde 11, diuiding by 28, as before by 19, ſo is the remainder ỳ circle of the ſun.

For the Epact worke as in the 30. chapter.

To know if figures be miſtaken in the Concordancie.

Adde Anno Domini and Time expired together, for they muſt make both 1615, I meane in none of the Tables after 1615.

Alſo adde Time expired and Poſt Conqueſtum both together: for they muſt make 1615.

Alſo take 1066. from the propoſed yeare, and the remainder is poſt conqueſtum.

Laſtly, take An. Do. propoſed from the preſent yeare of our Lord; ſo haue you Time expired. Let this ſuffice for the briefe vſe of this Concordãcie.

Of the foure times of pleading, called Termes, and of their Returnes.

For the hearing and determining of all kind of cõtracts, diſcords, & ſuch like in the commõweale, there be foure times in the yeare appointed, which be called Termes, becauſe in thoſe dayes the lear-

ned

ned Iudges set Finis & Terminus Contentionum, or Terminus litis, that is, an end of contention and debate betwixt party and party.

Now euery of these 4 Termes consist of 4. 5. or 8. Returnes: euery returne of 4 daies, and euery day serueing vnto a seuerall purpose.

Note therfore that euery Terme hath but part, or all of these 6 kinde of Returnes, viz. Crastino, Octabis, Quindeno, Tres, Mense, and Quinque, as you may gather hereafter. Euery of which Returnes hath a Basis, or knowne day, from whence they take their denomination, & be reckoned. The signification of which 6 kind of Returns, is thus:

Crastino is the morrow after the Basis, or day nominated, as Crastino Trinitatis, is the morrow after Trinitie Sunday, Trinity Sunday being the Basis, and the day that giues the denomination. Octabis is 8 dayes after inclusiuely. Quind. is 15 dayes after: Tres, that day three weekes: Mense that day month; & Quinq. that day 5 weekes.

Now euery of these Returnes hath foure seuerall dayes whereon they consist: the first whereof hath a double signification; the one is the day of Returne, and the other the day of Essoyne for the Defendant in a personall action, or the Tenant in a reall action to be essoyned. The second is the day of Exceptions, for the Plaintiffe or Demaundant to lay an exception, if no Essoyne bee cast that the Defendant shall not bee essoyned, or amerced. The third is, Returna Brevium, that is, the day whereon the Sheriffe must return y writ. And y fourth is the day of appearance for Parties

and Iurors in the Court of Common Pleas.

But if so any of those daies fall vpon an Holie-day, that is no Court day: as in Easter Terme, vpon Ascension day: in Trinitie Terme, vpon Corpus Christi day, or S. Iohn Baptists day; in Michaelmas Terme, vpon All-Saints day; and in Hillary Terme, vpon the Purification of our Ladie, or vpon anie Sunday: (all which be not court daies) then must the next day following serue for both. As if the Essoine day fall vpon a Sunday, then Munday must serue for Essoine day, and day of Exception both.

As for these daies, they haue all most vse in the Court of Common pleas, where all Suites commence by originall, &c. But for Latitats, or other proceſſe vpon a bill certaine, it is vpon a day certaine, as Die lunæ proxi. post Purif. which must alwaies be reckoned from the Essoine day.

In the Starre-chamber, Chauncerie, Court of Wards, and Court of Requests, they vse none of these Returnes, but onely the day of Appearance, which is quarto die post.

Yet note well, if a Capias, Exigent, Scire facias, or Distringas be executed after the day of Essoine by the Sheriffe, or a Commission set vpon out of anie of the fore-said Courts, after the said Essoine day, it is neither iustifiable, nor warrantable: but for that these Termes may be found out easily by euerie one for euer, as also for that it is most fit for all men to know, I haue deuised in performance thereof, the insuing table for their sakes, whose vse is thus.

To

To find the beginning and ending of the Termes, by a new Table, for euer, in a most easie manner.

Prim.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	6	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	7	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

By the 32 chapter you must first get the Prime & Dominicall letter, which had, enter this little ensuing Table, finding ỳ Prime in ỳ margent vpon ỳ left hand, from whence proceed rightwards, vntill you come vnder ỳ Dominicall letter of ỳ proposed yeare, noting in ỳ common angle ỳ number answering thereunto, and also the number in the head of the Table, ouer the said Dominicall letter.

A new and perpetuall Table to finde the beginning and ending of the foure Termes.

Intermin.		Easter Terme,		Trinitie Terme,		Michaelmas Terme		Hillarie Terme,	
W	D	begins	ends	begins	ends.	begins	ends,	begins	ends,
5	3	Apr. 8	may 4	ma, 22	Jn 10	Oct. 9	No 28	Ja. 23,	Feb. 12
5	4	Apr, 9	may 5	ma, 23	Ju, 11	Oct. 9	No 28. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
5	5	10	6	24	12	9	28	23	12
5	6	11	7	25	13	9	28	23	12
6	0	12	8	26	14	9	28	23	13
6	1	13	9	27	15	10	28	24	12
6	2	14	10	28	16	9	29	22	12
6	3	15	11	29	17	9	28	23	12
6	4	16	12	30	18	9	28	23	12
6	5	17	13	31	19	9	28	23	12
6	6	18	14	Jun 1	20	9	28	23	12
7	0	19	15	Jun 2	21	9	28	24	13
7	1	20	16	3	22	10	28	23	12
7	2	21	17	4	23	9	29	23	12
7	3	22	18	5	24	9	28	23	12
7	4	23	19	6	25	9	28	23	12
7	5	24	20	7	26	9	28	23	12
7		25	21	8	27	9	28	23	12
8	6	26	22	9	28	9	28	23	13
8	1	27	23	10	29	10	28	24	12
8	2	28	24	11	30	9	29	23	12
8	3	29	25	12	July 1	9	28	23	12
8	4	30	26	13	July 2	9	28	23	12
8	5	May 1	27	14	3	9	28	23	12
8	6	may 2	28	15	4	9	28	23	12
9	0	may 3	29	16	5	9	28	23	13
9	1	4	30	17	6	10	28	24	12
9	2	5	31	18	7	9	29	23	12
9	3	6	Jun 1	19	8	9	28	23	12
9	4	7	Jun 2	20	9	9	28	23	12
9	5	8	Jun 3	21	10	9	28	23	12
9	6	9	4	22	11	9	28	23	12
10	0	10	5	23	12	9	28	23	12
10	1	11	6	24	13	10	28	24	13
10	2	12	7	25	14	9	29	23	12

The

The which two numbers kéepe, calling that you found in the body of the Table, wækes, and that in the front of the Table, daies: then to find how the Tearmes shall happe, enter the Table before, and in the two rowes vpon your left hand, vnder Interuallum minus, finde the numbers formerly found in the little Table, answering to which vpon your right hand, is the beginning and ending of euery Terme, vnder their proper Titles.

Example.

1613. The Prime was 18, and the Dominicall letter C. as in the 32 Chapter: then I enter the former little Table, and finde 18 vpon the left side, and so proceeding vntill I come vnder C. I finde 7 in the body of the Table, and 2 ouer C: the which 7 and 2 I find in the Table of Termes, in the rowes vnder *inter.min.* whereby proceeding rightwards, I do conclude that Easter Terme did begin Aprill 21, and ended May 17.

Trinity Terme began Iune 4, and ended Iune 23, and so forth. The like for any other yeare.

As for the Returnes of euery Terme, they bée these that follow.

Easter Terme hath 5 Returnes.

Quindeno paschæ, Tres paschæ, Mensæ paschæ, Quinqs paschæ, & Crastino Ascensionis.

Trinitie Terme hath 4 Returnes.

Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindeno Trinitatis, and Tres Trinitatis.

Hillarie Terme hath 4. Returnes.
Octabis Hillar. Quind. Hill. Crastino Purificationis, and Octab. Purificationis.

Michaelmas Terme hath 8. Returnes.
Octa. Michael. Quind. Mich. Tres Mich. Mense Mich. Crastino Animarum, Crastino Martini, Octab. Marti. Quindeno Marti.

Now if you would know what day anie of these Returnes happen vpon, remember what is said before, and it is easie.

The vulgar notes of the Termes.

Easter Terme beginneth 17. daies after Easter, and endeth 4. daies after Ascension day.

Trinitie Terme beginneth the next day after Corpus Christi day, ending the Wednesday fortnight.

Michaelmas Terme beginneth the 9 or 10 of October, ending the 28 or 29 of Nouember.

Hillarie Terme beginneth the 23 or 24 of Januarie, ending the 12 or 13 of Februarie.

The Exchequer alwaies openeth eight dayes before any Terme, onelie excepting Trinitie Terme, and then it openeth but 4 dayes before.

A new Table for twenty yeares, from the yeare 1612, shewing the beginning and ending of the foure Termes: the vse whereof is thus: Seek the yeare of our Lord in the columne vpon the left hand, answering to which, in a right line rightwards, is the day of the month that euery Terme beginneth and endeth, vnder their proper Titles.

Anno Dom.	Easter Terme		Trinitie Terme		Michaelmas Terme,		Hillarie Terme,	
	begins	ends.	begins	ends	begins	ends,	begins	ends,
1612	Ap. 29	ma, 25	Ju, 12	July 1	Oct, 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	Fe. 12
1613	apr. 21	ma, 17	Jun, 4	Ju. 23	Oct, 9	no, 29	Ja, 23	Fe. 12
1614	may 11	Ju. 7	Ju, 24	Jul. 13	10	28	23	12
1615	ap. 26	ma, 22	Jun. 9	Ju. 28	9	28	23	13
1616	ap. 17	ma, 13	ma. 31	Ju. 19	9	28	23	12
1617	may 7	Jun, 3	Ju, 20	July 9	9	28	23	13
1618	apr, 22	ma, 18	Jun, 5	Ju, 24	9	28	23	12
1619	ap. 14	ma, 10	ma, 28	Ju. 16	9	29	23	12
1620	may 3	ma, 29	Ju, 16	July 4	9	28	23	13
1621	ap. 16	ma, 12	ma. 30	Ju, 18	9	28	23	12
1622	may 8	Jun. 3	Jun, 2	Jul, 10	Oct. 9	28	23	12
1623	apr, 30	ma 26	Ju, 13	July 2	9	28	23	12
1624	ap. 14	ma. 10	ma, 28	Ju. 16	9	29	23	12
1625	may 4	ma, 30	Ju, 17	July 6	10	28	23	12
1626	apr, 26	ma. 22	Jun, 9	Ju. 28	9	28	23	13
1627	apr. 11	may 7	ma, 25	Ju, 13	9	28	23	12
1628	ap. 30	ma. 26	Ju. 13	July 2	9	28	23	12
1629	ap. 22	ma, 18	Jun, 5	Ju, 24	9	28	23	12
1930	ap, 14	ma, 10	ma, 28	Ju, 16	9	29	23	12
1631	apr, 27	ma, 23	Ju, 10	Ju. 29	10	28	24	12

Example.

As 1612, Easter Terme beginneth Aprill 29, and endeth May 25. Trinitie Terme begins Iune 12, and ends, Iuly the first, &c.

The old and vulgar Rule remembred in diuers Bookes, whereby to know the Law-daies in the Court of Arches, the Audience of Canterbury, the Spirituall and Ciuill lawes throughout the yeare, which I am bold to insert, since it is proper to no particular Authour.

Michaelmas Tearme.

S.Luke. — All Saints. — S.Andrew.
S.Simon & Iude — S.Martine. — The Conception
S.Faith. — Edmond K. — of our Lady.
S.Edward. — S.Katherin.

Ye must well vnderstand, that the first day ensuing each of the Feasts set downe before euery Terme, the Court of ỳ Arches is kept in the forenoone at Bow Church: and in the after noone the same first day, is kept in Southwarke the Admirall Court for ciuill causes.

The second day after each of these Feasts, the Audience Court of Canterbury is held in ỳ Consistory in Pauls in the forenoone: and the Prerogatiue Court of Canterbury is kept in the same place in the after-noone the same day.

The third day following any of these Feasts, the Bishop of Londons Court of Consistorie is holden in Pauls in the forenoone: and in the same place is the Court of the Kings Highnesse Commissioners vpon appeales, and the Court of Delegates holden in the after-noone the same third day.

Hillarie

Hillarie Tearme.

S.Hillarie,	S.Scolaſtice	S.Chadde.
S.Wolſtane.	S.Valentine	Perpet. & Feli
Conuerſ.of Paul	Aſhwedneſday	S.Gregory.
S.Blaſe.	S.Matthias.	An.of our La.

Vnderſtand that the foure firſt Feaſts of this Terme be neuer changed, but are certaine; the other are ſometime kept, and ſometime omitted, after the courſe of the yeare altered. And if it ſo chance, that one of thoſe feaſts be Aſhwedneſday that are after S.Blaſe day, ſo that the ſame Law-day after Aſhwedneſday cannot be kept, becauſe the Law-day of the other feaſt doth light on the ſame day: the ſecond Law-day after Aſhwedneſday ſhall be kept, and the other omitted.

And if the Law-day after Aſhwedneſday be the nert day after S.Blaſe, then ſhall all and euery of thoſe dayes be obſerued in order, as they may be held conueniently.

And note, that although Aſhwedneſday be the 7 in order, yet it hath no certaine place, but is changed as the feaſt of Eaſter cauſeth it.

Eaſter Tearme.

The 15. day after Eaſter.		Gordian.
Saint Alphage.		Saint Dunſtane,
Saint Marke Euangeliſt.		Aſcenſion day.
Inuention of the Croſſe.		

In this Terme the firſt ſitting is alwaies kept the

the Munday, being the 15 day after Easter, and so after the feasts here noted, which shall next follow by course after Easter: and the like space being kept betwéen other feasts, ỹ rest of the Law daies are kept the third day after the Ascension, which is the last of this Terme. If it happen that the Ascension day doe come before any of those feasts aforesaid, then they are omitted for that yeare. And likewise, if anie of those daies come before the 15 day after Easter, those dayes are also omitted.

Trinitie Terme.

Trinitie-sunday.	S. Botolph.	S. Swithin.
Corpus Christi.	S. Iohn.	S. Margaret.
Boniface Bishop	S. Paul.	S. Anne.
S. Barnabie.	Tr. S. Tho.	

Remember that the Law-daies of this Terme are changed by the meanes of Pentecost: and the first sitting is holden alwaies the first day after Trinitie Sunday, and the second Law-day is holden the first day after Corpus Christi day, except it fall on some day aboue named, which chanceth sometime, and then the fitter day is kept. And after the second Session count foure daies, or thereabout, and then loke which is the next feast, and the first Law-day after the said feast shall bee the third Session: the other Law-daies follow in order, but so many of them are kept, as for the time of the yeare is thought meet.

Note generally, that euery day is called a Law-

day,

day, that is not Sunday, or Holiday; and that if the feast day being knowne of any Court day in anie Terme, and the first or second day following be Sunday, then the Court day is kept after the said Holiday, or Feast day.

First of all, those daies are not altered, except they light on Sunday, or some Holiday, and euerie day is called a Law-day, vnlesse it be Sunday or Holieday.

Wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges and Boats, confirmed by Act of Parliament, Ann. 6. H. 8. c. 7.

WHereas Water-men, or Maisters of Barges and Boates, did (as they doe) continually practise to raise the wages, or hire of their Boats, breaking thereby ỹ ancient custome and reasonable wages, and so abused the great, and eracted on the poore, whereby many assaults, and Fraies were (and somtime are) committed, which hath often caused man-slaughter: and also by reason of that easie and vnconscionable gaine, the Seruants of many Houlholders, and Husbandmen, neare adioyning where such Boates or Ferries were, did daily run from their maisters, and become Water-men. For the auoiding of which, and many such other inconueniences, it was ordained by the former Statute of Hen. 8. that these laudable Customs, and ancient Orders of wages for Boat-men, should be obserued and

kept

kept, vpon paine that the offender should forfeit treble the fare: and that all Bailiffes, Constables, and other the Kings officers next adioyning vnto the Ferries, vpon complaint to them made, or to any of them, by them that be grieued in that behalfe, to arrest them, and commit them to ward for their misdemeanour, and that they should make fine for the same. All which, to the end the poore and simple should not be deceiued, nor the better sort deluded: and to the end euery one might in that behalfe certainely know what wages was due to euery Ferry, whereby both parties might know, the one when he giues, and the other when he receiueth a bountifull reward: And that they should not murmurre when a Gentleman giueth three pence or fourepence for crossing the water; I haue taken paines to set downe the wages allowed to euery Ferry by the Statute, as followeth.

First, for wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges, or Boates; or for a Barge from London to Graueſend, foure shillings, or else euery person and his male two pence, so it passe not foure shillings.

From London to Erith, Greenwich, Grastorrock, and Purfleet 12 pence, or else for euery person and his fardell a peny, so it passe not 12 pence.

From London to Wolwich, thirteene pence for a Boat or Wherry, that is, the Tide-boate, or else euery person a halfe-peny.

From London to Greenewich foure pence, or else a halfe peny for euery person and his fardell.

From

From London-bridge, Old Swan, the Crane in the Vintry, S. Mary Querries, or Pauls Wharfe, to Westminster or Lambeth, or from Westminster or Lambeth to any of the foresaid places, 3 pence, or else euery person a halfe peny.

From Blacke-Friers, Bride-well, and the Temple, to Westminster or Lambeth, two pence with their males, or a halfe peny for euery person, so it amount not aboue two pence.

From Westminster to Lambeth, or Strand-gate, or any way crossing the water, a halfe-peny.

For a boat from London to Mortlake 12 pence, or else euery person two pence with his male. And from those places aboue named, to London, for a boat, or barge, the like summes of money.

Water-men rowing in great Barges with Lords, or other persons, to haue 6 pence the day, and find themselues, vnlesse they row to Mortlake, &c. then to haue 8 pence a peece by day, and finde themselues.

Thus I end this Book, which hath bin often assaulted with the venome of detracting tongues, insomuch that like Pseudo-Calumniators, they would haue chased him out of the world. Not vnlike those enuious husband-men that had rather see a Crab-tree of their owne flourish, though it yeeld nothing but vinegar, then the new Plantation of the richest vineyard, that yeeldeth commodity to the whole Common-wealth. But let them forget they thought so, & I will remit to think so, wishing him that was most enuious much profite.

ANGLI-

ANGLICANI IVRIS PRA-
cticis & expertis, ſalutem.

EDidi, (*ſtudioſi Iuris Profeſſores*) *hoc* Concordantium annorum *Epitomen, haud profectò ingenij oſtentandi gratiâ, ſed ingenti ſanè deſiderio iuvandi leguleios: propterea quòd experientiâ mera cognovi, nonnullos, nec puſillos canſidicos, nec tyrones leguleios, turpiter errare, & incautè tranſilire, cùm propter eorum imbecilitatem in Arithmetica calculatione, tùm propter indigentiam tabularum, annorum Concordantiam explicare. Dabo igitur operam ſupputare, imò, tabulam præclaram, & compendioſam edificare, non ectypo & incommodè, ſed de novo, nubes depellere, & umbras inſcitiæ diſcutere, vt abſque difficultate, aut vllo ſudore, ad reſpondendam aliquam quæſtionem in noſtra Anglicana Computatione, facilitate perveniamus. Quæ ſi non ingrata fuerint tibi, ac lectoribus, intellexero, mea in poſterum ad ſcribendum augebitur induſtria; interim igitur, ſi aliquid propter præſentes occupationes, & rarum in his exercendis vſum, non ſatis commodè explicatum digeſtumq; fuerit, id vel humaniter corrigendo, vel patienter ferendo, hanc lutubratiunculam noſtram qualemcumq; boni conſule: vale.*

Arthur. Hopton.

FINIS.

LONDON,
Printed for the Company
of Stationers:
1616.

ADDITIONS
TO
Hoptons Concordancy.

Conteyning,

1 Tables of the Gold coynes now currant, with their due weights, remedies and defects allowed, and other necessary notes concerning coynes.

2 New and easie Tables, for the valuing of rents, leases and annuities, in possession or reversion, and of simple interest at 8. per Cent.

3 A plaine direction for the easie computing of interest, and factoridge, by briefe rules of practise, neuer heretofore extant in any book of arithmeticke.

4 Most needfull directions for the dividing of a summe of mony to bee received by Creditors, or payd by Sureties or Tenants, where euery one is to receive or pay a part proportionably according to his debt, engagement or old rent.

Exactly computed by *Iohn Penkethman.*

LONDON.

Printed by *Anne Griffin* for *Andrew Hebb*, and are to bee sold at the signe of the Bell in *Pauls*-Church yard. 1635

Crowne gold the Ounce conteyning 22 Carats is worth, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.

These Coynes wanting no more then the remedies respectiuely set before them shall passe, as if they were of full weight and value; And if they want not of their full weight aboue the defects respectiuely set before them, they are also currant with 2 d. a graine, for euery Graine exceeding the Remedy; otherwise they passe not at all, but are to be sold as Bullion.

These Coynes wanting no more then the Remedies set before them shall likewise passe as if they were of full weight and value; Otherwise they passe not at all; As appeares by Proclamation, 25 May 3. Car. Regis; whereby it is lawfull for those to whom any such vncurrant Coyne is offered, to brand the same by striking a hole therein, yet then restoring it to the Owner; or if the same be sodered or any way vnlawfully embased.

Angel gold the Ounce conteyning 24 Carats is worth, 3 l. 12 s. 8 d. 2 q. $\frac{10}{11}$.

These Coynes are to passe as the Coynes of Crowne Gold of equall value.

Note that the Edward and Elizabeth Angell being of full weight namely 3 d. weight 7. graines a peece will yeeld xi d. ob. a peece profit, being so much more worth, then King Iames, or King Charles his Angel.

M'dum, that our Rose royall of 33 s. Spurre royall of 16 s. 6 d. and Angel of 11 s. are not currant in Scotland.

Crowne Gold.

Values		Weights				Remedies	Defects
s	d	de	gr.	mi.	dr.	Graines	Graines
33	0	9	16	5	4	4 1/3	9
22		6	10	16	24	3	6
16	6	4	20	2	18	2 1/2	5
11		3	5	8	12	2	4
5	6	1	14	14	6	1	2
2	9		19	9	3	1/3	1
30		8	18	14	20	4 1/2	
20		5	20	9	24	3	
15		4	10	7	10	2 1/2	
10		2	22	4	28	2	
5	q	1	11	2	14	1	
4	4 3	1	6	19		3/4	
2	6		17	11	7	1/2	

Here note dr stands for drotts wherof 32 make a mite mi. stands for mite wherof 20 make a grain gr. stands for Graines wherof 24 make a penny weight, and de. stands for a peny weight, wherof 20 make an ounce.

Note also that 5 peeces of 4.s. 4 d. 3 q called thistle crownes are currant together for 22 s. being of weight

Angell Gold.

Values		Weights				Remedies.	
s	d	de.	gr.	mi.	dr	Graines	
11	0	2	23	2	20	2	
5	6	1	11	11	10	1	
2	9		17	15	21	1/2	

equall with the 22 s. peece (the remedies and defects considered) which 22 s is 4 q more then their values being all sum'd together doe afford. And that the K. H. Soueraigne of a 11 s. must weigh 8 graines aboue the 11. s. weight. And his base crowne of 5 s. 6 d. must weigh 4 graines aboue the 5 s. 6 d. weight, or els they are to be melted as Bullion.

A Table, whereby may be truly and easily valued, all the foresaid Coynes, in case the same become too light and uncurrant, as also the French crowne, Pistolet and short crosse Gusado: all which are accounted and sold as Bullion.

Values of Gold				Values of Gold	
Crowne	Angell			Crowne	Angell
Dr. 96	88		gr.	s.d.q.96	s.d.q.96
3	3		1	1. 2. 64	1. 3. 24
4	4		2	3. 1. 32	3. 2. 48
6	6		3	5.	5. 1. 72
7	7		4	6. 2. 64	7. 1. 1
10	10		5	8. 1. 32	9. 0. 32
12	12		6	10.	10. 3. 56
14	14		7	11. 2. 64	12. 0. 80
18	18		8	13. 1. 32	13. 2. 16
20	20		9	15.	14. 1. 40
21	21		10	16. 2. 64	16 0. 64
24	24		11	18. 1. 32	18.
28	28		12	20.	19. 3. 24

m.	d. q. 96	d	q	88	De.	l. s. d.	l. s. d. q. 88
					1	3. 4.	3 7. 2. 48
2	64			64	2	6. 8.	7 3. 1. 08
4	1.32		1.	40	3	10.	10. 10 3. 56
5	1.64		1.	72	4	13. 4.	14. 6. 2. 16
7	2.32		2.	48	5	16. 8.	18. 2. 0. 64
8	2.64		2.	80	6	1.	1. 1. 9 3. 24
9	3.		3.	24	7	1. 3. 4.	1. 1. 5. 1. 72
11	3 64	1.			8	1. 6. 8.	1. 9. 1. 0. 32
14	1. 0. 64	1.	1.	8	9	1. 10.	1. 12. 8. 2. 80
15	1. 1. 0	1.	1.	40	10	1. 13. 4	1. 16. 4. 1. 40
16	1. 1 32	1.	1.	72	11	1. 16. 8	2.
19	1. 2. 32	1.	2.	80			

In this Table vnder the word (Crowne) 96 is the denominator which standeth for a q. diuided or broken into 96 parts, and all the figures there vnder are the Numerators, whereof 96 make the whole q. The like is to be vnderstood for 88 vnder the word Angel.

The vse of this Table may appeare plainely by this one Example. viz.

Suppose a 22. s. peece wanteth 7 graines of iust weight 6 being allowed by way of defect. And seeing the iust weight thereof is 6 penny weight, 10 graines, 16 mites, 24 droits; first abate seuen graines from the 10; Then in this Table vnder (Crowne) looke for 6 beneath De, and directly against the same you shall see, 1.l. which being set downe, seeke 3 l. the remaine of 10 graines, beneath Gr. and likewise against the same, you shall see 5. p. which being also set downe, seek 6 beneath the lines Mi. and likewise against the same you shall finde 1.d q. 32. parts of a q in 96 diuided. Lastly seeke 24 beneath, Dr. and likewise against the same you shall finde 14 parts of a q in 96 diuided. And so for any other defect of Crowne gold. In like manner you may know the worth of Angel gold (being vncurrant) by taking the summes vnder the word (Angel) against the Penny weights, Graynes, Mites and drams remaining of the same Gold.

Years.	the Increase of 1 l. Stock by Interest vpon Interest at 8 per Cent.				The Increase of 1 l. Rent by Interest vpon Interest at 8. per Cent.				The worth of 1 l. stock by rebating Interest vpon Interest at 8 per Cent.				The worth of 1 l. Rent Interest vpon Interest on both sides accounted at 8 per Cent.				What Rent is worth 1 l. Interest upon Interest on both sides accounted at 8 per Cent.			
	l	s	d	q	l	s	d	q	s	d	q		l	s	d	q	l	s	d	q
1	1	1	7		1				18	6				18	6	0	1	1	7	0
2	1	3	3	3	2	1	7		17	1	3		1	15	7	3			11	2
3	1	5	2	1	2	4	11		15	10	2		2	11	6	2		7	9	
4	1	7	2	2	4	10	1	1	14	8	1		3	6	2	3		6	0	1
5	1	9	4	2	5	17	3	3	13	7	1		3	19	10	1		5	0	
6	1	11	8	3	7	6	8	3	12	7	1		4	12	5	1		4	3	3
7	1	14	3	1	8	18	5	1	11	8			5	4	1	2		3	10	0
8	1	17			10	12	8	3	10	9	2		5	14	11			3	5	3
9	1	19	11	3	12	9	9		10				6	4	11	1		3	2	1
10	2	3	2		14	9	8	3	9	3			6	14	2	1		2	11	3
11	2	6	7	2	16	12	10	3	8	6	3		7	2	9	1		2	9	2
12	2	10	4	1	18	19	6	2	7	11	1		7	10	8	2		2	7	3
13	2	14	2	2	21	9	10	3	7	4			7	18	0	3		2	6	1
14	2	18	8	3	24	4	3	2	6	9	2		8	4	10	2		2	5	0
15	3	3	5	1	27	3	0	1	6	3	2		8	11	2	1		2	4	
16	3	8	6		30	6	5	3	5	10			8	17	0	1		2	3	
17	3	14			33	15			5	4	3		9	2	5			2	2	1
18	3	19	11		37	9			5				9	7	5	1		2	1	2
19	4	6	3	3	41	8	11		4	7	2		9	12	0	3		2	0	3
20	4	13	2	2	45	15	2	3	4	3	1		9	16	4	1		2	0	1
21	5	0	8		50	8	5	2	3	11	2		10	0	4	0		1	11	3
22	5	8	8	2	55	9	1	2	3	8			10	4				1	11	2
23	5	17	5		60	17	10	1	3	4	3		10	7	4	3		1	11	0
24	6	6	9	3	66	15	3	2	3	1	3		10	10	6	3		1	10	3
25	6	16	11	2	73	2	1	1	2	11			10	13	5	3		1	10	1
26	7	7	11		79	19	1		2	8	1		10	16	2	1		1	10	0
27	7	19	9		87	7			2	6			10	18	8	1		1	9	3
28	8	12	6	2	95	6	9		2	3	3		11	1				1	9	2
29	9	6	4		103	19	3	3	2	1	3		11	3	1	3		1	9	2
30	10	1	3		113	5	7	2	1	11	3		11	5	1	3		1	9	1
31	10	17	4		123	6	11		1	10	0		11	6	11	3		1	9	0

The Deſcription and Vſe of the præcedent Tables.

1 FOr the firſt, if you would know to how much 1 l. ſtock amounts at intereſt vpon intereſt in any number of yeares not exceeding 31. Seeke the number of yeares in the firſt Colume toward your left hand vnder this word (Yeares) and directly againſt the ſame you ſhall ſee the ſumme deſired.

For Example.

To know vnto how much 1 l. Stocke amounts at Intereſt vpon Intereſt in 21 yeares, looke for 21 vnder the word (Yeares) and directly againſt it you ſhall ſee 5 l. 0 s. 8 d. which is the ſumme deſired: Againe to know vnto how much 10 l Stocke amounts in the ſame time, multiply the ſaid ſumme by 10 or adde the ſame 10 times together, which makes 50 l. 6 s. 8 d. being the ſumme deſired.

2 For the ſecond, if you would know to how much 1 l. Rent or Annuitie amounts at intereſt vpon intereſt in any number of yeares, not exceeding 31. Seeke the number of yeares in the firſt Columne vnder the word yeares, and directly againſt the ſame, in the ſecond Table you ſhall ſee the ſumme deſired.

For Example.

To know vntohow much 1 l. Rent or Annuity amounts at intereſt vpon intereſt in 21 yeares looke for 21 vnder the word (Yeares) and directly againſt it you ſhall ſee in the Second

Second Table, 50.l. 8 s. 5 d. 2 q. which is the summe desired. Againe to know vnto how much 10.l. Rent or Annuity amounts in the same time, multiply the said Rent by 10, or adde the same 10 times together, which makes 504 l. 4 s. 7 d. being the summe desired.

3 For the third, if you would know the present worth of 1 l. Stock payable at the end of any number of yeares to come, Seeke the number of yeares in the first Columne towards your left hand vnder the word (Yeares) and directly against the same in the third table you shall see the summe desired.

For Example.

To know the present worth of 1 l. Stocke payable 21 yeares, hence: looke for 21 in the first Columne towards your left hand vnder the word (Yeares) and directly against it in the Third Table you shall see 3 s. 11 d. 2 q. which is the sum desired. Againe to know how much 10 l. Stocke is worth being payable at the same time, multiply the said summe by 10, or adde the same 10 times together, which makes, 11, 19 s. 7 d. being the summe desired.

4 For the fourth, if you would know the present worth of 1 l. Rent or Annuitie to beginne presently for any number of yeares not exceeding 31. Seeke the number of yeares in the first Columne vnder the word yeares, and directly against it in the 4th. Table you shall see the summe desired.

For Example.

To know the present worth of 1 l. Rent or Annuity to beginne presently for 21 yeares Seek 21 in the first Columne vnder the word (Yeares) and directly against it in the fourth Table you shall finde 10 l. 00 s. 4 d. which is the summe desired. Againe to know how much 10 l. Rent or Annuity is worth for the same terme of yeares, multiply the saide sum by 10 or adde the same 10 times together, which makes 100 l. 3 s. 4 d. being the some desired.

By this fourth Table you may also know the worth of a Rent or annuity in Reuersion.

For

Suppose you haue a lease of land worth 10 l. per annum, cleare above the old rent payable to the landlord for 10 yeares to come, and you would buy a lease thereof in Reuersion at the same Rent for 31 yeares. In this case, first you must ioyne the 10 and 21 yeares together, and finde what a Lease is worth for 31 yeares, (according to my former Instructions of finding first the worth of 1 l. Rent and afterwards of 10 l Rent) as if the same were to begin vnto presently: then hauing set downe that summe, finde what your Lease for 10 yeares is worth, and setting that worth vnder the other, subtract the lesser from the greater, and the remain is the value of the lease in reuersion.

5 For the fifth, if you would know what Rent or Annuity is worth 1 l. or may be purchased with 1 l. ready mony for any number of yeares not exceeding 31 looke in the first Columne towards your left hand vnder the word (Yeares) for the number of yeares, and directly against the same you shall find in the fifth Table the Rent or Annuity desired.

For Example.

Suppose you would know, what Rent or Annuity 1 l. will purchase for 21 yeares; Seeke the number 21 in the first columne vnder the word (Yeares) and directly against it in the fifth Table you shall finde, 1 s. 11 d. 3 q. which is the Rent or Annuity desired: Againe to know what Rent or Annuity 10 l will purchase for the same Terme of yeares, multiply the said summe, by 10, or adde the same 10 times together which makes 19 s. 9 d. 1 q. being the sum desired.

To conclude, by these fiue seuerall Tables you may know how to value all mony bargaines, for lands leases, and Annuities, Pensions, Rents in present possession, or reuersion with other contracts by the gaine or loss thereof after the Rate of 8 l. per cent.

THE

The Description and use of this following Table of simple Interest at 8 per Cent.

The first Columne toward your left hand containes the principall summes from a q. to 10 l. the next 4 containe the interest for 12,6,3,and 1 moneth,and the last conteines the interest for 1 day, as by their severall intitulations may appeare. Where note that 150 in the tops of the severall columnes of interest for moneths, standeth for a q broken or divided into 150 parts or the denominator of a q,and the figures there under are the Numerators or parts of a q so divided. Againe 3650 in the Top of the Columne of the dayes Interest standeth for a q broken or divided into 3650 parts or the denominator of a q and the figures there under are the Numerators, or parts of a q so divided. And the figure 5 next after 3650 signifies 1 part of 3650 divided in 5 parts or the denominator of such 1 part, and the figures there under are the numerators thereof, or parts of such 1 part so divided.

The use thereof is thus.

Suppose you would know the Interest of 9 l.13 s.4 d. for 5 moneths and a day. Looke in the first colume towards your left hand for 9 l. and because there is no interest set downe for 5 moneths together,take the interest for 3 moneths in the fourth Columne against 9 l. and the interest of 1 moneth Twice, so likewise take the interest against 10 s. 3 s. 4 d. severally as you shall find them. And also the interest for a day in like manner: And setting downe all the summes, adde them together as hereunder is expressed.

Here observe, that from 950 I take 900 which containes 6 times 150 making 6 farthings, and then rests 50, whereupon carrying 6 farthings to the place of farthings, the sum is made as appeareth in the first Totall.

Againe observe,that from 3734 I take 3650 which stands for a q. and then rests 124. Whereupon carrying a farthing to the place of farthings, the summe is made as appeareth in the second Totall.

s	d	q	150
3	7	0	120
1	2	1	90
1	2	1	90
	2	1	90
		3	30
		3	30
		2	132
			144
			144
			48
			16
			16
			950
			900
To.6	5	1	050
			1.3262
			384
			115 1
			12 4
			3774 0
			3650
To.6	5	3	124

Simple Interest at 8 per Cent.

Prin.	12 Months			Months			3 Months			1 Month			1 Day		
q			150			150			150			150	3650		5
1			12			6			3			1			4
2			24			12			6			2		1	3
3			36			18			9			3		2	2
d		q	150	q		150			150			150	3650		5
1			48			24			12			4	3		1
2			96			48			24			8	6		2
3			144			72			36			12	9		3
4		1	42			96			48			16	12		4
5		1	90			120			60			20	16		
6		1	138			144			72			24	19		1
7		2	36		1	18			84			28	22		2
8		2	84		1	42			56			32	25		3
9		2	132		1	66			108			36	28		4
10		3	30		1	90			120			40	32		
11		3	78		1	114			132			44	35		1
s	d	q	150	d	q	150	d	q	150		q	150	3650		5
1		3	126		1	138			144			48	38		2
2	1	3	102		3	126		1	138			96	76		4
3	2	3	78	1	1	114		2	132			144	115		1
4	3	3	54	1	3	102		3	126		1	42	153		3
5	4	3	30	2	1	90	1	0	120		1	90	192		
6	5	3	6	2	3	78	1	1	114		1	138	230		2
7	6	2	132	3	1	66	1	2	108		2	36	268		4
8	7	2	108	3	3	54	1	3	102		2	84	307		1
9	8	2	84	4	1	42	2	0	96		2	132	345		3
10	9	2	60	4	3	30	2	1	90		3	30	384		
l.	s	d	q	150	s	d	q	150	s	d	q	150	s	d	q	150	q	3650	
1	1	7	0	120		9	2	60		4	3	30		1	2	60			768
2	3	2	1	90	1	7	0	120		9	2	60		3	0	120			1536
3	4	9	2	60	2	4	3	30	1	2	1	90		4	2	30			2304
4	6	4	3	30	3	2	1	90	1	7	0	120		6	1	90			3072
5	8				4				2					8				1	190
6	9	7	0	120	4	9	2	60	2	4	3	30		9	2	60	1		958
7	11	2	1	90	5	7	0	120	2	9	2	60		11	0	120	1		1726
8	12	9	2	60	6	4	3	30	3	2	1	90	1	0	3	90	1		2494
9	14	4	3	30	7	2	1	90	3	7	0	120	1	2	1	90	1		3262
10	16				8				4				1	4			2		380

Questions of Factoridge and Interest, briefely resolved by rules of practice.

1 Quest. At 5 s. per Cent. what gaineth

l	s	d
5090	12	8
2545	6	4
12|72	13	2
20		
144		
013		
14|53		
12		
106		
532		
6|38		

Answ. Considering 5 s. is the fourth of 20 s. I take the fourth part of 5090 l 12 s. 8 d. which by sub-diuiding I find to be 1272 l 13 s. 2 d. from which cutting the two last figures of the pounds, there resteth 12 which stands for 12 l. Then cast 72 l. into shillings by multiplying it by 20, taking in the odde 13 s. and you shall finde 1453 s. from which cut off the two last figures and there resteth 14 s. Lastly the remayning 53 s. being multiplyed by 12 and so cast into pence with the 2 d. taken in, are 638 d. from which cut off the two last figures, and there resteth 6 d. besides 38, which signifies 38 parts of 1 d. in 100 diuided which by abbreuiation is 19 parts of 1 d. in 50 deuided being a q and vpwards: so the whole summe is 12 l. 14 s. 6 d. 1 q. and 19 parts of 1 d. in 50 deuided, as by the worke appeareth.

2 Quest At 10 s. per Cent. what gaineth.

l	s	d
808	16	6
4|04	8	3
10		
0|88		
12		
176		
88		
10|59		

Ans. Considering 10 s. is the halfe of 20 s. I take the halfe of 808 l. 16 s. 6 d. which is 404 l. 8 s. 3 d. from which cutting off the two last figures of the pounds there resteth 4 which stands for 4 l. Then cast the 4 l. which you cut away into shillings, as in the former example taking in the odde 8 s. and you shal find 088 s. from which cut off the two last figures, and there resteth 0 s. Lastly multiply 88 s. by 12 to bring the same into pence taking in the odde 3 d, and you shall

finde

finde 1059 d. from which cut off the two last figures and there resteth 10 d. besides 59 which signifies 59 parts of 1 d. in 100 deuided, which is aboue a halfe penny: So the whole summe is 4 l. 00 s. 10 d. 59. as by the worke appeareth.

3 Quest. At 15 s. per Cent. what gaineth?

Answ. Considering 15 s. is 3 fourths of 20 s. Take the halfe and a fourth of that summe which added together make 810 l. 11 s. 1 d. ob. Then cutting away the two last figures of the pounds, multiply by 20 and 12 taking in the odde monies, & cutoff the two last figures likewise of the shillings & pence, & the Answer is 8 l. 2 s. 1 d. besides 33 which being multiplyed by 2 and the odde $\frac{1}{2}$ taken in is 67 signifying 67 parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ in 100 deuided being a q. and 17 parts of a q. in 50 deuided, As by the worke appeareth.

	l	s	d
	1080	14	10
	540	7	5
	270	3	8,ob
8 | 10	11	1	,ob
20			
200			
11			
2 | 11			
12			
22			
111			
1 | 33			

4 Quest. At 20 s per Cent. what gaineth?

Answ. Cut away the two last figures and multiply by 20. and 12 as before. and you shall finde the Answer 56 l. 16 s. 1 d. 17 parts of a peny in 50 diuided, as by the worke here appeareth.

	l	s	d
56 | 80	10	6	
20			
16 | 10			
12			
120			
6			
1 | 26		13	
100		50	

5 Quest. At 2 l. per Cent. what gayneth?

Answ. Multiply that summe by 2 thus, and cutting off the two last figures of your pounds multiply by 20 and 12 as before and then haue your shillings and pence, the whole sum being 73 l. 12 s. 3 d. 1 part of a q. in 25. deuided. As by the worke appeareth. And thus you may know the gaines of any sum of money at 3 l. 4 l. 5 l. 6 l. 7 l. 8 l. &c. for a yeare.

	l	s	d
3680	12	8	
73 | 61	5	4	
20			
12 | 25			
12			
50			
254			
3 | 04	2	1	
100	50	25	

Quest.

6 Quest. At 8. per. Cent. for 12. moneths, what will 357. 16. 6. gaine mee in 9. months:

Answ. First, multiply the summe by 8 or adde the same togeither 8 times which makes 2862. l. 12. s. 0 d. Then cutting off the two last figures of your pounds, multiply them by 20. and 12. as before so haue you the shillings and pence, the whole gaines for a yeere being as by the work appeareth 28 l. 12 s. 6 d. $\frac{25}{6}$ Whereof the halfe for 6. mon. is 14. 6. 3. 3. and thereof the halfe for 3 mon is 7. 3. 1. 14. Both which added together, make 21. 9. 4. 17. Which is the sum desired for 9. moneths.

l	s	d
28 | 62	12	0
20		
1240		
12		
12 | 52		
2		
104		
52		
6 | 24 | 12 | 6		
100 | 50 | 25		

7 Quest. At 8. per Cent. for 12. moneths what gaineth 5680 l. for 1. moneth:

Answ. Multiply by 8. the product is

454	40
	20
8	00

From which cut off the two last figures and there remaines 454 which stands for 454 l. Then multiply the 40 l. by 20. and you shall finde 8 s. the whole gaines for a yeere being as by the worke appeareth.

	l.	s.	d
	454	8	s. d
Whereof the halfe for 6 months is	227.	4	
And thereof the halfe for 3 months is	113.	12	
Whereof a third for a moneth is	37.	17.	4

So the Question is answered.

And thus you may know the gaines for any summe for any other number of moneths, first by finding the gaines for a whole yeare, and next by subdiuiding the same proportionably according to the moneths for which the question is propounded.

Most

Most needfull Directions for the dividing of a Summe of mony to bee received by Creditors or paid by Sureties or Tenants where euery one is to receiue or pay a part proportionably according to his Debt Engagement or old Rent.

1 Question.

There is due to 4 Creditors. 5171. 10s. 8d.

		l	s	d		
To	A	321	3	4	Towards which debts there is to be paid.	921.16s.8d
	B	115	9	10	whereof euery creditor is to	
	C	73	4	7	receiue a proportionable part	
	D	7	12	3	as aforesaid.	

In this case considering that 3 d is the least odde mony in the 4 particular debts, I cast the 517 l. 10 s. into pence amounting to 124200 and likewise the 92 l. 16 s. 8 d. amounting to 22280 d which being doubled amounts to 44560
halfe pence, and those doubled are 89120
farthings and those doubled are 178240
halfe farthings, from which deduct. 124200
being 517 l. 10 s cast into pence and then resteth 54040
parts of halfe a farthing in 124200 diuided, which fraction I abbreuiate in this manner.

54040	124200	So I conclude that for 1 d of 517 l. 10 s. must bee receiued halfe a farthing and 1351 parts of halfe a farthing in 3105 diuided.
10808	24840	
5404	12420	
2702	6210	
1351	3105	

whereupon I frame this forme of accompt here ensuing, viz.

d			d	q	2	3105
1					1	1351
2				1	0	2702
3				2	0	948
4				2	1	2399
5				3	1	545
6			1	0	0	1896
5		s	d	q	2	3105
1			2	0	1	687
2			4	1	0	1374
3			6	1	1	2061
4			8	2	0	2748
5			10	3	0	3 0
10		1	9	2	0	660
	l	s	d	q	2	3105
1		3	7	0	0	1320
2		7	2	0	0	2640
3		10	9	0	1	815
4		14	4	0	1	2171
5		17	11	1	0	390
10	1	15	10	2	0	780
20	3	11	9	0	0	1560
30	5	7	7	2	0	2 40
40	7	3	6	0	1	15
50	8	19	4	2	1	795
100	17	18	9	1	0	1590
200	35	17	6	2	1	75
300	53	16	3	3	1	1665
400	71	15	1	1	0	150
500	89	13	10	2	0	1740
10	1	15	10	2	0	780
7	1	5	1	1	0	3030
8		1	9	2	0	660
10						
	92	16	8	0	0	6210

Here you may note in the foot of this forme, the Numerators sum'd together, amount to 6210, which is twice 3105 bring the denominator which standeth for half a q broken, or diuided into 3105 parts as is a forefaid, so that two halfe farthings making a whole q. I carry a q. to the place of farthings as in addition, and so summing up the rest, I finde the Totall 92 l. 16 s. 8 d. wherby I proue my forme to bee perfect, the said summe answering 517 l. 10 s as appeareth. By which forme the following Account is made and may be proued to bee exact, and euery creditor that knowes the rule of Addition may easily perceiue he is not wronged a q.

Debts.

l	s	d
321	3	4
115	9	10
73	4	7
7	12	3
517	10	

Dividends.

l	s	d	q	2	3105
57	12	3	0	1	2695
20	14	4	1	0	718
13	2	8	2	1	2395
1	7	3	2	1	2907
92	16	8	0	0	9315

There is to be paid by 4 Tenants old Rent. 92 l. 16 s. 8 d.

	l.	s.	d.	
A	55	10	0	By which 4 Tenants there is to bee paid 517 l 10 s. 0 d. Fine. Where of every one must pays proportionable part, according to his Rent.
B	23	0	0	
C	9	6	8	
D	5	0	0	
	92	16	8	

Answer.

In this case, considering that 8 d. is the least odde mony in the 4 particular Rents. I cast the 92 l. 16 s. 8 d. into pence, amounting to 22280 d. and likewise the 517 l. 10 s. amounting to 124200 d.

Next I finde, that 5 times 22280 amount to 111400. which being substracted from 124200 d. there resteth 12800 parts of a penny in 22280 divided, which fraction I abbreviate by taking the halfe of the denominator and numerator, saying the halfe of 12 is 6 and the halfe of 8 is 4 and so forwards till you come to 2785 the halfe whereof cannot bee taken without a fraction, and therefore try into what equall parts it may be divided, and finding that a fifth part thereof may be taken, say 5 times 5 in 27 and there remaineth 2 which carry to the next figure and so forth as in the example.

12800	22280
6400	11140
3200	557
1600	2785
:2)	557

So I conclude that for 1 d. of 92 l. 16 s. 8 d. there must be paid of the 517 l. 10 s. 0 d. 5 d and 320 parts of a penny in 557 divided which is above a halfe penny.

Whereupon I frame a forme of Account as in the former question, and thereby finde and proue the account to be thus.

Old Rents			Dividends			557	
l	s	d					Where note, that 1114 at the Totall, 517 l. 10 s. being twice 557 stands for 2 d which added to the pence I proceed to the end as in the order of addition.
55	10	0	109	7	8	236	
23	0	0	128	4	3	153	
9	6	8	52	0	6	498	
5	0	0	27	17	5	227	
92	6	8	517	10		1114	

5 Sureties are engaged by 5 severall Bonds for 5 severall debts amounting to 1000 l viz.

A	230 l.	s	d	Now of this summe, all is paid except 124 l. 5 s. 4 d. which the Sureties are to pay amongst them every one proportionably according to his Engagement.
B	358	6	8	
C for	129	13	4	
D	200			
E	82			
	1000			

This Question may be resolued by my directions to the first, being of the same quality. Nenertheless for your better instruction, considering that 4 d. is the least odde mony in the 5 Engagements, I cast the 1000 l. into pence. amounting to 240000
and likewise the 324 l. 5 s. 4 d. which are 77824
which being doubled amount to 155648
halfe pence and those doubled are 311296
farthings from which deduct the 240000
bring 1000 l. cast into pence rest 71296
parts of a q in 240000 diuided, which fraction I abbreuiate in this manner.

71296	240000	So I conclude that for 1 d of 1000 l
35648	120000	must be paid a q and 557 parts of a q. in
17824	60000	1875 diuided: whereupon I frame my
8912	30000	Account according to the forme before
4456	12000	set down after the first question, as here
2228	7500	followeth, viz.
1114	3750	
557	1875	

Here

d			d	q	1875
1				1	557
2				2	1114
3				3	1671
4			1	3	1467

s		s	d	q	1875
1			3	3	1059
2			7	3	243
3			11	2	1302
4		1	3	2	486
5		1	7	1	1545
10		3	2	3	1215

l		s	d	q	1875
1		6	5	3	555
2		12	11	2	1110
3		19	5	1	1665
4	1	5	11	1	345
5	1	12	5	0	900
10	3	4	10	0	1800
20	6	9	8	1	1725
30	9	14	6	2	1650
40	12	19	4	3	1575
50	16	4	3	0	1500
100	32	8	6	1	1125
200	64	17	0	3	375
300	97	5	7	0	1500
400	129	14	1	2	750
500	162	2	8	0	1875
1000	324	5	4		

Here note that 1875 ſtands for the denominator of a q. broken or diuided into ſo many parts and the numbers vnder the ſame ſtand for the numerators or ſo many parts of a q. in 1875. diuided. ſo that ſo often as you finde (in adding the numerators of this forme together) 1875. ſo many farthings you muſt carry to the place of farthings or pence. As you may ſee againſt 100 l. where the numerators againſt 300 l. being 1500. and againſt 200 l. being 375. doe make 1875 which I croſſe and carry 1 to the place of farthings, finding againſt 200. l. 3. farthings which with 1. carried making 4 I adde the ſame to the pence and ſo proceed in the order of Addition, whereby I proue my forme to be perfect, the ſaid ſumme anſwering 324 l. 5 s. 4 d. as appeareth. By which forme, the following Accounte is made and may bee prooued to bee exact and euery creditor that knowes the Rule of addition may eaſily perceiue he is not wronged a q.

Engagements		
l	s	d
230		
358	6	8
129	13	4
200		
32		
1000		

Dividends				
l	s	d	q	1875
74	11	7	2	150
116	3	10	3	1375
42	0	11	0	1340
24	17	0	3	375
16	11	9	2	510
324	5	4	0	3750

FINIS.

HOPTONS Concordancy enlarged.

Containing a briefe and more perfect account of the yeares of our Lord God, than any other heretofore published, agreeing with the yeares of all the reignes of the kings of England since the conquest.

N. 11. 21

With the use of the English and Roman Kalender and an exact and easie almanacke from *William* the Conqueror, to the yeare 1700 with briefe Notes out of the best Chronicles against every yeare.

with many other rules and tables as well Mathematicall and legall as vulgar, for each private mans occasion.

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1 Tables of the Gold coynes now currant, with their due weights, remedies and defects allowed, and other necessary notes concerning coynes.

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4 Most needfull directions for the dividing of a summe of money to bee received by Creditors, or payd by Sureties or Tenants, where every one is to receive or pay a part proportionably according to his Debt, engagement or old rent.

Exactly computed by *Iohn Penkethman.*

LONDON.

Printed by *Anne Griffin* for *Andrew Hebb*, and are to bee sold at the signe of the Bell in Pauls church yard. 1635.

8328:11

TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE, SIR *EDWARD COKE*, KNIGHT, LORD

Chiefe Iuſtice of *England*, and one of his Maieſties moſt Honourable Priuy Councell, all Health and Happineſſe in this world, *and in the World to come.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAVING ſpent ſome time in my Art of *Geodetia*, and Bookes of other matter, dedicated to the right honourable the Lord *Treaſurer*; and other times in my *Topographicall Glaſſe*, to the right honorable the Lord *Chancellour*: After (as induced by complaint of ſome) I obſerued the inconueniences that happened to the vulgar wits, and meane capacities, in the calculation of the expiration of time, by ſuch Rules and Computations as be now extant, occaſioned chiefly thereunto by the participation of euery one *Regnall* yeare with two *Eccleſian* yeares, becauſe the yeare of

any Prince his reigne (as yet) began in one yeare of our Lord, taking part of the same, ending in the next, & participating likewise therof; by which meanes, when a question is made by the *Regnal* yeare only, the common doubt is, to which yeare of our Lord it answers vnto: or a question being made by the yeare of our Lord, without mention of the *Regnall* yeare, to know if it answere to the yeare of the King that did take beginning or ending in the *Ecclesian* yeare. All these & many other doubts (which to your Wisedome are trifles) vnworthy the regard of such an ennobled spirit: yet to such, whose vnderstanding liues in a lower Region, amongst the mists and clouds of ignorance: to these, and the common sort, may this booke bring benefite; for whose sake I haue drawne new Tables and Methods, which will be much auaileable to them; for whose sakes also I haue calculated perpetuall Tables of the Termes, and their Returnes, guiding the same with a *Decemnouenall* Circle, as the Paschall Tables bee; And lastly, haue made a *Prognostication*, exact, and *ad minutum* for 19 yeares, being referred to the Meridian of *London*, and is perpetually more true then any euer yet extant, with

other

other *Astronomicall* Rules and new Tables, generall and neceſſary.

It reſteth then, that as your Lordſhip is *Lex loquens*, out of whoſe mouth, like Oracles proceed to poſterities, that as you are a *Lycurgus* in preſcribing Lawes for the Common-wealth, ſo you will be a *Mecænas* in protecting Literature for their neceſſary vſe: That as you are a *Cato* in counſelling for the good of all; ſo you will bee a *Hercules* in defending that which is for the gaine of all. Vpon preſumption whereof, I am bold to craue your noble patronage of this little booke, intended for the common good: and if time and health (to the pleaſure of God) permit oportunity, I will hereafter preſent you with a worke better beſeeming your reading. In the meane time let me not be troubleſome. Although your Lordſhips minde bee continually buſied in matters of State; yet ſometimes let your eies view trifles. We reade of a noble Roman that could both write, reade, and anſwere petitions at once, which though hee were an admired *Phœnix* for his time, yet ſuch as daily obſerue you vpon your Tribunall Seate, reading Lawes to ſome, pronouncing Iudgement to others, and hea-

ring the complaints of all, haue beheld you with like admiration: insomuch that as wee may wonder at the rareneſſe of your gifts: ſo are wee to pray for your Lordſhips continuance in the place. But leaſt I proue troubleſome, I end, euer praying for your Honours proſperitie, reſting

Your Honours euer deuoted,

Arthur Hopton.

To

To the Reader.

FRIENDLY *Reader, oftentimes noting how much the* Shepheards Kalender, *the* Perpetuall Prognostication, *and the* Computation *be required, and how faise their Astronomicall Rules and Tables be, for the true place of the Moone, for her Coniunctions and Oppositions, with other things of like consequence; I thought it fit (especially being intreated thereunto by a friend I well esteemed) to draw a booke that might passe vnder some of the former (or such like) name, that should salue and correct those vncertaine Tables (blots to the Art, & blemishes of the truth) and also wholly to reiect any of their methods, drawing forth a worke that might instruct the ignorant in the truth, without intricate obseruations, and satisfie the vulgar without difficult calculations; and therefore haue set downe such Tables, such Documents, and such Notations, that are easie to be vnderstood, necessary to be knowne, and aptly should agree with the volume. As for the* Concordancie of Yeares, *I*

know

know certainly, that when you vnderſtand the true vſe thereof, you will confeſſe, that it is far more eaſie, more true, and more profitable, then any booke yet extant of like purpoſe: happily the newneſſe of the Method may ſeeme ſtrange to the vnlearned at firſt, but a little practiſe will ſoone perſwade them the contrary. The wants of the old Computation *be a little remembred in my* Concordancie: *not as if the Author thereof wanted vnderſtanding in that poynt, for I ſuppoſe him right ſufficient; but in that* facilius eſt addere, quàm novum componere: *Yet I haue borrowed nothing, but whatis common to all. If any thing be wanting, I wiſh you my further paines to ſupply it, and would haue wrot more, had I not feared to tire you with an ouer-great volume. But as it is, I hope it will be offenſiue to none, ſince it is made for the good of all. And ſo commending this worke to them whoſe occaſions tend that way, I end, reſting*

Yours to vſe,

ARTHVR HOPTON.

A briefe and neceſſary Table of the Chapters contained in this Booke.

OF the diſtinction of Creatures, and their reſpondencie to the World, Chap.1.

Of the definition of the world, Chap.2

Of the diuiſion of the world, Chap.3.

Of the Elementall parts of the world Chap.4

Of the Æthereall, or Cœleſtiall parts of the world, Chap.5.

Of the firſt moueable, Cha.6.

Of the Chriſtalline Heauen, Chap.7.

Of the ſtarry Heauen, Cha.8

Of the courſe, colour, magnitude and diſtance of the 7. Planets, and the thickneſſe of their ſpheares, Chap.9

Of the magnitude of the Sun & Moone, & the reſt of the Planets, with their diameters and diſtances from the Earth in miles, according to *Tycho Brahe*, and of the magnitude of the fixed Starres, with other ſecretes concerning them, Chap.10

Of the ſixe great Circles in heauen, and the 12 Signes, Chap.11.

Of the foure leſſer Circles in Heauen. Chap.13

Of Time. Chap.12

Of the day both naturall and artificiall, and their diuers beginnings, Chap.14

Of the names of the Dayes, & their etymologie, Cha.15

Of the weeke, Chap.16

Of a Moneth Solar and vſual, Chap.17.

Of the lunar Moneth, and the diuerſities thereof, Chap.18

Of the lunar yeare, both common & extraordinary, ch.19

Of the ſolar yeare, and the Etymology thereof. Cha.20.

Of the Iulian yeare, or our vulgar yeare, and of the leap yeare, and the cauſe thereof, with the diuers beginnings of yeares. Chap.21

Vulgar errors reformed, C.22.

Of

Of the Kalends, Nones, &c. and what they be, Chap. 23
Of the infortunate and fatall daies of the yeare, as also of the good and happy dayes, Chap. 24.
To find what planet reigneth any houre in the yeare, and how long he reigneth, &c. 25
Of the natures & properties of the 7 planets. Chap. 26
A briefe discourse of the naturall causes of watery meteors, as snow, haile, raine, &c. Chap. 27
Diuers signes to prognosticate what weather is towards, Chap. 28
Of the foure quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter, Chap. 29.
Certaine predictions of the weather in euery Moneth, with necessary Abstracts, and the Poeticall rising of the starres, Chap. 30
Predictions of euery day more particularly, Cha. 31
Of the golden number, circle of the Sunne, Dominicall Letter, and Epact, &c. Chap 32
To get the age, change, full, and quarters of the Moone, Chap. 33.
To find what signe the Sun or Moone is in, Chap. 34
Of the Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone, and to know when they shall happen, and the quantitie of obscuration, Chap. 35
To finde the houre of Sunne-rising, & setting, the length of the day & night, with the breake of day, and continuance of twy-light, Chap. 36
To know how long the Moone shineth, when shee riseth, with the cause of her lesse or greater light, Ch. 37
A Table to know the houre of the night by the Moone, her comming to the South, the quantity of her shining, and full sea through England, Chap. 37
Astronomicall Elections for physick and chyrurgerie, depending vpon the place and course of the Moone, Chap. 38.
Of the Moueable Feastes, and diuersities of Easter, with

with the reaſon of our difference with the Romanes, Chap. 39.
To finde the moueable Feaſts for euer, according to our Engliſh Kalender, Chap. 40
To finde the moueable feaſts according to the Romane Church. Chap. 41
Of the Ember and Faſting-dayes, as alſo of the times of marriage. Chap. 42
Of weights and meaſures vſed in England, Chap. 43
Meaſures in longitude, and of the length and the bredth and compaſſe of England, Ireland, and the adiacent Ilands, Chap. 44
To know how to reckon how much your daily expences commeth to in the whole yeare, very readily, without a Table or Calculation, Chap. 45
Of the difference of Gold in fineneſſe, and the valuation of ſeuerall peeces of Gold, with other neceſſary tables, Chap. 46
Of the degrees of men before the Conqueſt. Chap. 47
The placing of Eſtates & Degrees of Nobilitie in England in this Age. Chap. 48
Of the number of Biſhops in England, and how they be to take place one before the other, and of the number of Pariſh Churches in England, &c. Of the towns that haue Burgeſſes in the Parliament houſe, with the number of Pariſhes in euery ſhire, Chap. 49
A Concordancie of Yeares, containing a moſt exact Computation of time, with briefe Notes out of the beſt Chronicles againſt euery yeare. Alſo a briefe Deſcription and vſe of the ſame.

AD

AD LECTOREM:

IN LAVDEM AVTHORIS, ROBERTI BROVGHTON, Interioris Templi, Carmina.

ARTHVR

ARtis, & ingenij vi, nixus (lector) in arcto
Replicat Hoptonus *cõmoda pro patriâ.*
Tramite vulgari non est ingressus: at eccè;
Hîc procul occultas inuenit ille vias.
Vraniæ motus, numeros, scrutatur & astra:
Rarus & ararum computus ecce tibi.

HOPTON

Hinc tibi concursus lunæ, cum sole: notatur
Ortus stellarum, Cosmicus, & Chronicus.
Pandit deliquium solis, lunæq́; forensi
Tum fastos memorat, iustitiæq́; dies.
Optamus placeat, faueas tu: sin minus, quidni?
Nec quicquã infestans, rumpitor inuidiâ.

AD ARCTVRIVM HOPTON

Annis etiamnum Iuuenilibus Homine libero verè dignis Studijs oppidò quam insignitum, Carmine Phaleucio ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, Encomium.

AN, quem Patricius docebat olim
Iam tu Maccius? *an scholæ vetustæ*
Es Maugantius? *Insulæ nè* Glasti,
An [c] Melkinus? *an æmulus* Bladudi

[a] Scholler to the Irish Saint, wrot of Genethliaque Iudgements; liued vnder *Vortiger* about CDLX. *Bal.*

[b] A great Mathemathian, president of the publique Schooles (which for those times were as our now Vniuersities) at Caer-*leon* in *Munmouth*; not instituted by *Arthur*, as *Cay* in his antiquity of *Cambridge* supposes, but long after: otherwise how could there haue beene C C. Students there, about the *Saxons* ariuall? as is witnessed in *Camden*, out of *Alexander Essebiensis*; Nor doth the *Munmouth Ieffrey* affirme, that he instituted any Schoole there, but onely that he had, in the time of that pompous celebration of the *Round-Table-Order*, a Schoole of C C. Philosophers in this Citie, which were altogether in cœlestiall obseruations, and Astrologie iudiciall. *Bale* puts all this at *Chester*, but vpon warrant of the Brittish Story (which in some things is seriously to be regarded) it should be at *Caer-leon* vpon *Vske*, stiled *Isca Leg.* II *Aug.* in *Surita's Antoninus*, which may perhaps be meant by *Ptolemies* Λεγιὼν δεύτερα Σεβαστή although he places it in another people. He flourished vnder *Vortimer*. [c] Otherwise *Metinus*, a Monke of *Glastonbury* in *Somerset*, an Astrologer in *Vortipors* reigne.

Madulphi

¶ d Elmer forrein writers call him, so studious in curiosities, that

Madulphi d *monachus?* e Robertus *an tu Perdoctus* Capito? *Tibi an* f Bachoni

hee aduentured the imitation of *Dædalus*, and the British *Bladudi* flying, but with no lesse mis-fortune. About the *Confessors* time was he a *Monk* of *Malmsbury* in *VViltshire*, so called frō *Maldulph* a *Scot*, or *Scoto-Hibernus*, who (with *Adolm* his scholler) disputed & wrote about the great Controuersie of celebrating the true *Passouer* in his true time.

Bel. Cent 2. Leland. Malmesburiens. Lib. 1. cap. 2. Camd. Matth. Paris in Hen. 3.

¶ e *Robert*, suruamed *Grosse-test* Bishop of *Lincolne*, vnder *Hen.* III. besides his Mathematique sufficiencies, which remaine testified in his *Computus*, *Higdens Polychronicon*, and else where, spent seuen yeares labour in framing a *Brasen-head*, which (as *Orpheus* his did in *Lesbos*) should ——— ——— *tell*,

Philostrat. in Ἡρωικοῖς. I. Gouver. in Confess. Amantis lib. 4.

Of such things as befell,
And seuen yeres besinesse
He layd, but for the lachesse
Of halfe a minute of an houre
Fro first he began laboure,
He lost all that he had do.

Such a peece of Magique performed is by an old Monke affirmed of *Gerebert*, (afterward Pope *Syluester* II.) Composed *Certā*, as hee sayes, *inspectione syderum eum videlicet omnes Planetæ exordia cursus sui meditarentur*, which how you can vnderstand, vnlesse, either when they are all in those points where in the *Thema Mundi* imagination of some Ancients (true Calculation cannot through vncertainty of *Chronography*) placed them, or else when by *Parallax* they are (such I meane, as may, the fiue lesser) in point of their *second Station* at once, (a systeme perhaps too rare to finde) I confesse I know not. ¶ f *Roger Bachon* in time of *Edvvard* 1. Doctor of Diuinity in *Paris*, and a *Franciscan* in *Oxford*, a *Dorsetshire* borne Gentleman, whom it pleases *Bale* to stile, *Præstigiator, & Magus Necromanticus, non in virtute Dei, sed operatione malorum spirituum*, and *VVier* reckons him among his *Deplorati ingenij homines*; but that great Clarke M. *I. Dee*, long since, promised his Apologie. Notice, that the world hath of him, proceeds for the most part, from his *Chymique* doctrine, for which *VVoarchadumists*, and *Spagiristique* writers commonly vouch him. But his workes were diuers, both *Mathematicall*, *Physicall*, and *Theologicall*. Of some of them Coppies are extant in *Peter-House*, & *Bennet Colledge* in *Cambridge*, some in priuate hands, and in *Penbrooke Hall* Library, the Titles of some of his speciall treatises, (not mētioned by *Bale* or *Gesner*) *De prolongatione vitæ*, *Antidotarium eiusdem*, *De grduatione medicinarum*, (in some of which I presume his report was of *Artephius*, whom he affirmed to haue, by art applied to nature, liued a thousand yeares) remaine in the Frontispice of a volume, the bookes themselues being vnhappily seised by plagiary Harpyes. And questionlesse spight and ignorance (frequent enemies to learning and Art) haue depriued posterity of no small benefit by mis-censuring what they vnderstood not. Howsoeuer in others, in this learned Frier it hath bene too manifest, all whose workes fairly written, and well bound, were, by religious pretending Sciolists, damn'd as diuelish, with long nailes through thē, fastned to desks in the

G. Malmsb. de hist. reg lib. 2. cui Gerebertus iste (contrà quàm alijs) est Ioannes PP XV. De themate mundi consule Petrum Alliacens. ap. Picum Mirand. aduers. Astrolog. lib. 5. cap. 9 & v. Iul. Firmic. Bal. Cent 3. De præstig. Dæmonum. lib. 2. cap. 4. Th. Iames in Eclog. Oxonio-Cantabrigiens. lib 1. Leo Suau. in compend. philos. Paracels. & ad Paracels. lib. 1. de vita longâ.

Fran-

Franciscans library in *Oxford*, & there among dust & mothes consumed; being suspected of heresie, he was cōmitted to prison by *PP. Nicholas* 4.

Annè st g Limnocharis *remissa*, h Bedæ,
i Suiceti *ann' anima' st vti olim* Homeri,
Cantori Rudio? *Magis mathesi*
Credam Pythagoræ, *tot intèr alti*
Φῶτας *cum ingenij tot, ante pleros,*
Artis symbola Patriæ, Tibiq́;
Sic Dentur mutuò, priùs docendo
Quàm, Arcturi, *poterant recèns oborto.*

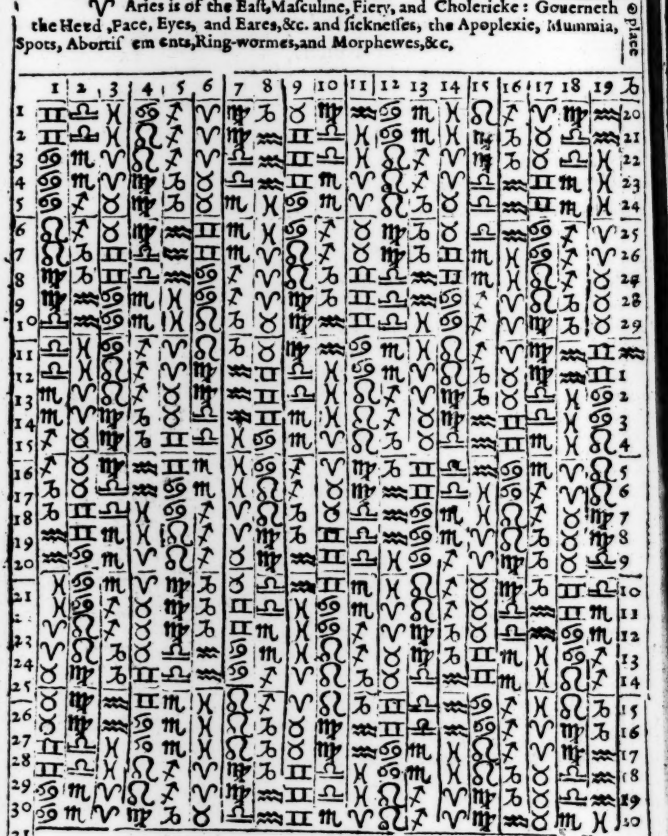
I. Selden è Soc. I. Templ.

g *Adam de Marisco* (pardon me that for the verse he vsurps a name of *Homers* King-frogge) familiar friend to *Robert Grosse-test*, both commended for Mathematicians, by Frier *Bachon*, to *P. Clement* IV. of *Somerset* by birth, by profession a *Minorit*, or *Franciscan* in *Oxford*. h For his learning & grauity surnamed *Presbyter Venerabilis*, borne at *Iarrow* vpon *Tine* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, spent his life in letters vnder *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, surnamed *Bishop*, an English Gentleman of birth, and Abbot of *VVeremouth* (which founded that Abbey; and another at *Iarrow*, as one, and first of all brought builders of *Stone-vvorke*, vse of *Glasse-vvindovves*, *Painting* and such like into England from *Rome*, whither he trauelled fiue seuerall times) and *Ceolfrid* his successor; wrote *De Temporibus*, *Computo*, and other vniuersall Learning. Neuer (as some thinke) liu'd out of his natiue Territory, nor by any likelihood euer profest at *Cambridge*, as is gest at by *Herrison* and *Cay*; vpon argument drawne from a cottage there called *Bedes-house*, no more then *Anaximander* and *Anaxagoras* vpon *I. Lidgats* testimony, or then *Bellerophon* was an *Oxford* man vpon occurrence of an vnknown place there titled *Bellerophontis Curia* in the booke of S *Fridesvvides* Monastery, or then this *Bede* and S. *Colman* liued, or were buried (with other old viues tales of them) at *Boseham* in *Sussex*; as, without warrant, the vulgar there haue a tradition. *Malmesbury* buries him in the Abbey of *Iarrvv*: *sed modo*, saith he, *cum Beato Cuthberto Dunelmi Situm fama confirmat.* i *Roger Suicet*, first inuentor of the Art *Calculatory* in disputation wherein *multiplicatis particulis negatiuis & traiectis per esse & non esse calculò*, (which was beanes and pease) *opus erat, quotiens erat disputandum*. The worth of this subtile Doctor, *Cardan* and his most penetrating antagonist *Scaliger*, enough blazon: nor do the Titles of *Calculationes*, and *Quisquilia Suicetica* in *Viues*, and *Pic. Mirandula* much detract from him. He was author of an *Ephemerides*, and other of that nature, besides a booke of the Art *Cabalistique*. *Oxford* was his Vniuersity, and vnder *Ed*, 3. as is thought was iustly prou'd of him.

I. Tvvin. de r. b. Albion. lib. 2.
Laur. Humfred præfat. ad Iesuitismu.
Homer Κατραχομ.
Br. Tuin. apud Oxon. lib. 3.
Camden. in Brigant. Malmesbur lib. 1. de gest reg. cap. 3. Henric Huntindon. lib 4. Bed. in Epit. hist. Angl.
Bed lib. 5. hist. Anglic. cap. 20. Malmes. de Pontific. lib 5. Bal. Cent. 2.
Hist. Dunelmens. Br. Tui apolog. 2.
Cat. Antiq. Cantabrig. lib. 1.
Br. Tuin. apol. 3.
I. Sarisb. in Metalogic. lib. 1. cap. 3
Bal. *cent*, 3. & *Gesner. bibliothec.*

The Moone 30.

♈ Aries is of the East, Masculine, Fiery, and Cholericke: Gouerneth the Head, Face, Eyes, and Eares, &c. and sicknesses, the Apoplexie, Mummia, Spots, Abortiſ em ents, Ring-wormes, and Morphewes, &c.



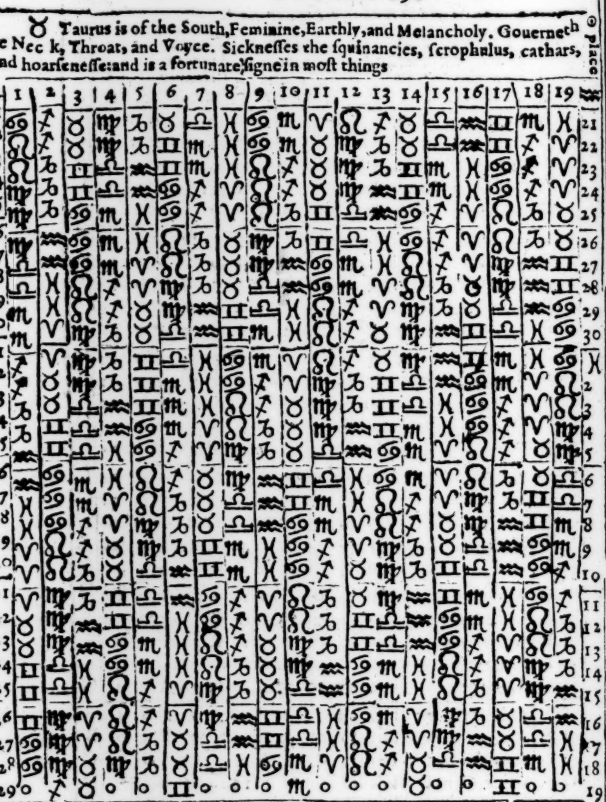
The Englisſh Kalender.

Hebr. No.	Dayes	Sund. let.	Feſtiuall and faſting dayes, with olds. names	Kalends Nones, & Ides.	Prime.	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipſe.	Prime.	Digits ☽	Full moone and her eclipſe.	Dayes	Sund. let.	Rom. Kal.
	1	A	*Circucision.*	*Kalend*	3	0	4. 48. P	0	0	0 0	11	D	
	2	B	Oct. of Ste	4 No	0	0	0 0	12	11. 26. P	0	12	E	
	3	C	Oct. of Ioh	3 No		0	7. 58. A	0	0	0 0	13	F	
	4	D	Oct. of Iun	*pri. No.*	16	0		1	11 21. P	0	14	G	
		E	Ed. depoſe	*Nonas.*	5	●	7. 15. P	0	0	0 0	15	A	
	5	F	*Epiphany.*	8 Id	0	●	0 0	9	3. 13. P	0	16	B	
41	7	G	wed. cō. in	7 Id	13	0	9. 52. A	0	0	0 0	17	C	
	8	A	Luc. prieſt	6 Id	☌	0	8. 41. P	17	5. 8. A	0	18	D	
	9	B	Ioyce. virg	5 Id		0		6	12. 12. P	0	19	E	
	10	C	*Sol in aqua*	4 Id	18	0	8. 42. P	14	8. 7. P	1	20	F	
	11	D	Linusmar.	3 Id	10	0	16. A	3	5. 43. P	0	21	G	
	12	E	Hillarie.	*prid. Id*	7	0	2. 18. P	0	0	0 0	22	A	
42	13	F		*Idus.*	0	0	0	11	11. 3 A	0	23	C	
	14	G	Felix prie	19 kl	15	0	9. 22. A	0	0	0 0	24	D	
	15	A	Maur. Abb	18 kl	0	0	0 0	19	6 28. P	0	25	E	
	16	B	Marcellus.	17 kl	4	●	0. 32. P		0	0	26	F	
	17	C	Anthony	16 kl	12	0	10. P	8	5. 36. A	0	27	G	
	18	D	Priſca. vir.	15 kl	0	0	0	16	1. 6. P	0	28	A	
	19	E	Wolſt. Biſh	14 kl	1	0	5. 12. A	5	9. 41. P	0	29	B	
	20	F		13 kl	9	0	3. 18. P		0	0 0	30	C	
43	21	G	Agnesvirg	12 kl	0	0	0 0	13	9. 19. P	0	31	D	
	22	A	Viuc. Mart	11 kl	17	0	7. 54. P	0	0	0 0			*Febr.*
	23	B	*Term. begin*	10 kl	0	0	0 0	2	5. 31. P	0	2	E	
	24	C	Timothie.	9 kl	6	0	2. 52. P	0	0	0 0	3	F	
	25	D	Cō. ofpaul	8 kl	14	0	19. 43. P	10	11. 46 A	0	4	G	
	26	E	Policar. Bi	7 kl	3	●	11 P	18	7. 2. A	0	5	A	
	27	F		6 kl	14	0	28. 7. A	7	2. 37. P	0	6	B	
44	28	G	Agn. the ſe	5 kl	11	0	6. 14. A	0		0	7	C	
	29	A	Valer. Biſh	4 kl	19	0	6 P	15	14. 26. A	0	8	D	
	30	B	Batild que	3 kl	0	0	0 6	4	1. 23. P	●	9	E	
	31	C	Vict. & ſat	*prid. kl*	8	0	9. 25. A	0	0	● 0	10	F	

Februarie hath xxviij. dayes.

The Moone 29.

♉ Taurus is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy. Gouerneth the Neck, Throat, and Voyce. Sicknesses the squinancies, scrophulus, cathars, and hoarsenesse: and is a fortunate signe in most things



In the Leap-yeare Februarie hath 29 daies, and S. Mathias day is obserued vpon the 25 day.

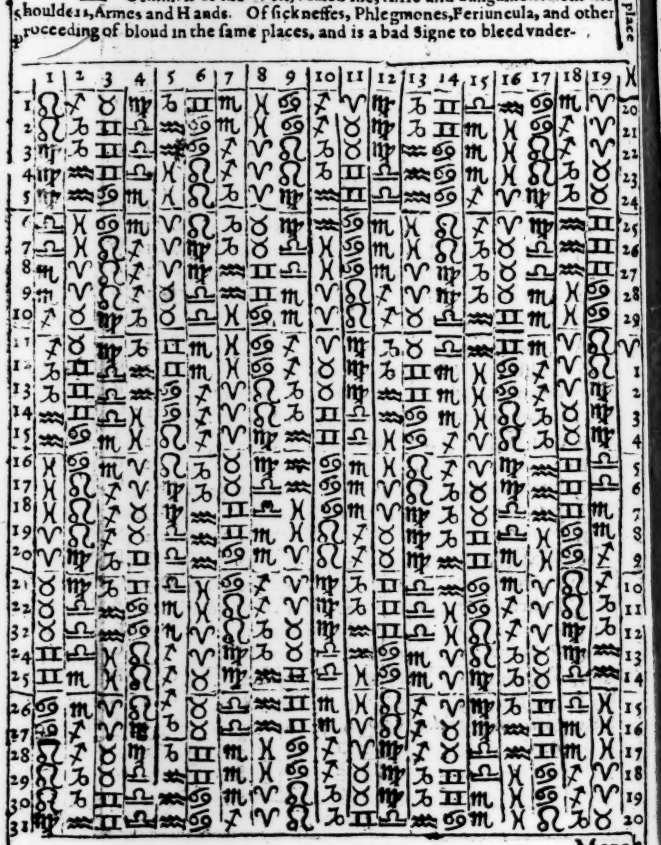
The English Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes.	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with olds, names	Kalēds Nones & Ides	Legth day	parts ecli	New moone & suns eclipse	Prime	Full moone and her eclipse	parts ecli	Dayes.	Rom. Kalē Sund. let
	1	D	*fast.*	*Kalend*	0	0	0 0		0 0	0	11	G
	2	E	*Puri. of M.*	4 No	16	0	5. 43. A		0 0	0	12	A
	3	F		3 N	5	0	0 0		0 0	0	13	B
45	4	G	Gilbert bi	*pri. No.*	0	0	11. 15. A		0 0	0	14	C
	5	A	Agathy vir	*Nonas.*	13	●	11 P	91	6. 45. A	0	15	D
	6	B		8 Id	0	0	0 0	17	3. 14. P	0	16	E
	7	C	Angle bish	7 Id	2	0	6. 47. A	6	10. 42 A	0	17	F
	8	D	Paul bish	6 Id	10	0	3. 8. P		0 0	0	18	G
	9	E	*Sol in pisces*	5 Id	18	0	2. 25. P	14	8. 20. A	0	19	A
	10	F	*Scholastica*	4 Id	0	0	0 0	3	11. 45. A	●	20	B
46	11	G	Eustacie, v	3 Id	7	0	9. 17. A		0 0	0	21	C
	12	A	*Terme end.*	*prid. Id*	0	0	0 0	11	6. 43. A	0	22	D
	13	B	Wolstme.	*Idus.*	15	0	3. 44. A		0 0	0	23	E
	14	C	Valentine.	16 kl	0	0	0 0	19	7 47. A	0	24	F
	15	D	Iulian virg	15 kl	4	0	2. 53. A	8	4. 31. P	0	25	G
	16	E	Cōstance.	14 kl	12	●	7. 14. A	16	11. 44. P	0	26	A
	17	F		13 kl	0	0	0 0		0 0	0	27	B
47	18	G	Simon bish	12 kl	0	0	0 0	5	10. 50. A	0	28	C
	19	A	*Nat. H. Pr.*	11 kl	9	0	5. 52. A		0 0	0	*Mar.*	
	20	B	Mildred v.	10 kl	0	0	0 0	13	1. 30. A	0	2	E
	21	C	70 Martyrs	9 kl	17	0	2. 39. P		0 0	0	3	F
	22	D	Cath. S. P.	8 kl	0	0	0 0	2	1. 47. A	●	4	G
	23	E	Polica. *fast*	7 kl	6	0	3. 16. A	10	15. 46. P	9	5	A
	24	F	*Mathi. Apo*	6 kl	14	0	10. 23. P	18	5. P	0	6	B
48	25	G	Victerne.	5 kl	3	●	8. 42. A	7	Midnig.	0	7	C
	26	A	Nest. mar	4 kl	11	●	4 P		0 0	0	8	D
	27	B	Augustine	3 kl	0	0	0 0	15	8. 12. A	0	9	E
	28	C	Osw. bish.	*prid. kl*	19	0	9. 33. A		0 0	0	10	F
					Prime	Digits ☉	Houres Minuts		Prime Houres Minuts	Digits ☾		

March hath xxxj. daies.

The Moone 30.

♊ Gemini is of the West, Masculine, Aire and Sanguine: Ruleth the shoulders, Armes and Hands. Of sicknesses, Phlegmones, Feruncula, and other proceeding of bloud in the same places, and is a bad Signe to bleed vnder-



March

The English Kalender.

Heb. No	Dayes,	Sund, let,	Festmall and fasting dates with old S, names	Kaleds, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☉	Digits ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime, ☽	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits ☽	Dayes,	Sund. let.
	1	D	DauidBish	*Kaleds*	0	0	0 0	4	6. 2. A	0	11	G
	2	E	Chad.	6 No	8	0	3. 13. A	12	12 P	0	12	A
	3	F		5 No	16	0	10.10 P	1	4. 5. P	0	13	B
49	4	G	Adrian ma	4 No	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	14	C
	5	A	Euseb.mar	3 No	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	15	D
	6	B	Vict.& Vic	*pri.No*	5	0	0 34.A	9	5 30 P	0	16	E
	7	C	Perp.& Fe	*Nonas*	2	11	4. 54.P	17	0.49. A	0	17	F
	8	D	xl.martyrs	8 Id	13	0	22.8. A	6	9. 38.A	0	18	G
	9	E	Agapite vi	7 Id	10	●	3. 15 A	14	9. 47. P	0	19	A
	10	F		6 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	20	B
50	11	G	*Sol in Aries*	5 Id	18	0	8 20. A	0	0 0	0	21	C
	12	A	Gregorie.	4 Id	0	0	0 0	3	6. 0. A	0	22	D
	13	B	Theodore.	3 Id	7	0	3. 12. A	11	11. 52.P	2	23	E
	14	C	Candid. m	*pri. Id*	15	0	8. 40. P	0	0 0	0	24	F
	15	D	Longinus	*Idus*	0	0	0 0	19	6. 28. P	0	25	G
	16	E	Gertrud.vi	17.*Kap*	4	0	10.18.A	0	0 0	0	26	A
	17	F		16 kl	32.1	0	7.40. P	8	3. 52. A	0	27	B
51	18	G	Edwa.king	15 kl	0	0	0 ●	16	9. 2. A	0	28	C
	19	A	Ios.mart.	14 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	29	D
	20	B	Cuthbert.	13 kl	9	0	9.22. P	5	1. 10. A	0	30	E
	21	C	Benedict.	12 kl		0	0 0	13	6. 12.P	0	31	F
	22	D	Paulinus.	11 kl	17	0	7. 41. A	0	0 0	0	*Apri.*	
	23	E	Theod.	10 kl	6	0	10.44.P	2	3.36. P	0	2	A
	24	F	*Init.Reg. Ia*	9 kl	0	0	0 0	10	4 55. P	19	3	B
52	25	G	*Ann.of Ma*	8 kl	14	0	10 14.A	1	0 0	0	4	C
	26	A	Castor ma	7 kl	3	0	5. 39. P	18	2. 4. A	0	5	D
	27	B	Martian	6 kl	11	0	13.10.P	7	9. 37. A	0	6	E
	28	C	Dorothy.	5 kl	0	0	0 0	15	7. 25. P	0	7	F
	29	D	Quintine.	4 k	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	8	G
	30	E	Guido.ma	3 kl	19	11.¾	1. 47. A	4	11. 7. P	0	9	B
	31	F		*prid.kl*	8	0	8. 36. P	0	0 0	0	10	D

Aprill hath xxx. daies.

The Moone 29.

♋ Cancer is of the North, Feminine, Watery, and Flegmatick Ruleth the Breast Ribbes, and Pappes of women, lungs, liuer and spleene Of sicknesses, Alopesia, watry eyes, coughes, rhumes, scabbes, and leprosie, and is good to diminish choler, to take Electuaries, and to iourney.

The Englisſh Kalender.

Heb No.	Dayes,	Sund Let.	Feſtiuall and faſting daies with olds, names	Kaleds, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moon & suns eclipſe,	Prime ☽	Full moone & her eclipſe,	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Rom Kalē. Sund, Let.
1	1	G	Theod. vi.	Kalēdr	0	0	0 00		0 00		11	C
	2	A	Mary Egip	4 No	16	0	2. 53. P	6	0 00		12	D
	3	B	Rich. biſh.	3 No	5	0	0 01		6. 25. P	0	13	E
	4	C	Ambroſ. bi	pri. No	0	0	17 7. A	9	15. 6. P	11	14	F
	5	D	Marti. mar	Nonas.	2	0	3. 53. A	19	10. 28 A	0	15	G
	6	E	Egiſippus.	8 Id	13	0	17. 19. A	6	10. 32. A	0	16	A
	7	F	*Miſeri Dom*	7 Id	10	●	4 28. P	2	0 00		17	B
2	8	G	*Quind. Paſ.*	6 Id	0	0	0 0	14	12. 16. P	0	18	C
	9	A	Paſſion 7. v	5 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 00		19	D
	10	B	*Sol in Taur.*	4 Id	18	0	1. 25. A	3	10. 26 P	0	20	E
	11	C		3 Id	5	0	6. 44. P	0	0 00		21	F
	12	D	Tibur. & va	prid. Id	0	0	0 0	11	2. 12. P	0	22	G
	13	E	Zenon Bi.	*Idus.*	15	●	8. 43. A	0	0 00		23	A
	14	F	*Iubilate*	18. kl m	4	0	6. 42. P	19	3. 16. A	7	24	B
3	15	G	*Tres paſſhe*	17 kl	0	0	0 0	8	10. 18. A	0	25	C
	16	A	Iſidor. biſh	16 kl	12	0	2. 5. A	16	6. 17. P	0	26	D
	17	B	Aniceto bi	15 kl	1	0	8. 44. P	0	0 00		27	E
	18	C	Eleutheri.	14 kl	0	0	0 0	5	4 22. P	0	28	F
	19	D	Alpheg. m.	13 kl	9	0	1. 5. P	0	0 00		29	G
	20	F	Victor biſh	12 kl	17	●	10 P	13	10. 17. A	0	30	A
	21	F	*Cantate*	11 kl	0	0	0 0	2	4. 36. P	0	*May.*	
4	22	G	*Menſi Paſ.*	10 kl	6	0	10. 28. A	0	0 00		1	C
	23	A	S. George	9 kl	14	0	7 26. P	10	3. 13. A	0	3	D
	24	B	Wilfrid. Ea	8 ki	0	0	0 0	10	10 23. A	●	4	E